THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXV No. 45—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1926.

Historical Society

You Should Try "SALADA" GREEN TEA

774

when you want a change. It's delicious.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet Touring Car in first class condition. E. L. BEDORE. 25

FOR SALE—Horse and single set of harness. Apply G. VINCENT, Carter, Napanee.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A very commodious house and lot with all modern conveniences, situate in South Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 41

FOR SALE—Two storey brick dwelling, modern conveniences, newly decorated, garage. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Napanee, Ontario. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Adolphustown, 200 acres more or less. Possession December 1st. Privilege to plow after this harvest. Apply U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 37

WANTED—Live agent in each locality to handle high class line of Wallpapers—Paperhangers or merchants. Liberal commission. Prompt commission. Box 622.

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FOR SALE—Two good second hand Cream Separators. See our Cockshutt Plows and Stoves. C. H. SPENCER. 44-cp

FOR SALE—Southeast quarter of Lot Number eight, in the fourth concession of Richmond, owned by Percy Snyder, 50 acres, Known as part Nelson Russell Farm. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 43

FOR SALE—Choice one hundred acre grain and stock farm, or for canning factory produce, five miles from Picton, good buildings and spring watered pasture. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-ap

TO RENT—The Whalen Farm at Centreville. 200 acres, well fenced, well watered. Cheese factory on farm. For further particulars apply to CHAS. WHALEN, Executor, Real Estate Agent, 29 Bridge St., Belleville. 42-dp

FARM TO RENT—One mile east of Odessa, 80 acres (more or less) large fine dwelling house, also large barn and outbuildings. Public and High Schools in Odessa. Rent $175.00 per year and taxes. Apply H. S. DAVY, Owner, Box 15, Odessa, Ont. 45-tf

FOR SALE—Very commodious and up-to-date brick house and lot situate South Napanee, good barn, hen house, best of water, beautiful garden and attractive surroundings. Hard and soft water in kitchen also bah room. 3-5 of an acre of land. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 25-tf

FARM FOR SALE—Northern part of lots 24 and 25, third concession of Township of Richmond, containing 67 acres. This is an ideal farm for market gardening or dairying, only 1½ miles from town. Large brick house, good barn stabling and other necessary buildings all in good state of repair, known as Vandebogart farm. Apply to SHELIFF VANDERVOORT, Court House, or MRS. WM. VANDEBOGART, on farm. 45-tf

FRED RUSSELL

Dealer in HAY AND GRAIN

East Street, Napanee

'Phone 406

Surveying and Engineering

T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.

Ontario Land Surveyor.
Municipal Engineering.
Drainage Engineering.
Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Phone 385. Box 139.

15tf

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

IDEAL HOME

FOR RETIRED FARMER

In Village of Bath, Ontario. New Brick Bungalow, full basement, new barn, eight acres, fronts on Bay of Quinte. Will sell below cost.

MRS. I. I. COGLON, Bath.

38—2-m

REWARD OFFERED

A reward of $50.00 is hereby offered for information leading to the conviction of anyone tampering with Fire Alarm Boxes or sending in a False Alarm.

By Order,

W. A. GRANGE, Town Clerk.

October 4th, 1926. 45-a

DOXSEE & CO.

Autumn Millinery

Are shown in immense variety of styles in Felts, Velvet, and combinations of Silk and Felt, Velvet and felt.

Shades, Bois De Rose, Jungle Green, Vanilla, National Blue, Chinese Red, and Wine.

SCARFS

Crepe de Chene and Georgette Newest Designs

HOSIERY

In Silk, Wool and Silk Prices Moderate

CORSETS AND BRASSIERS

A Specialty

The Leading Millinery House

New Fall Suits and Overcoats Tailored to your order.

$23.75 up.

See our New Fall Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys. We carry only reliable goods at lowest possible prices.

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor.

Men's and Boys' Wear

Newburgh, - Ont.

FARMERS AND BUILDERS

ATTENTION

Large quantities

Brick and Lumber

at attractive prices

For sale at Canada Cement Plant

Apply:

JAMES BURD, Marlbank.

or

I. COHEN & CO., Kingston.

45-c

Roll Wrapping in all widths. Cotton Twine in cones.

EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE.

Cement!

A fresh carload just in.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

CALL VANLUVEN

For Domestic Buckwheat. It cuts your coal bill. Its the D. L. & W. coal.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Commencing on Sunday and continuing until the following Saturday, Canada will observe what by official proclamation is called "Fire Prevention Week." During those seven days efforts are to be made in schools, homes, theatres, hotels and all institutional buildings to inculcate the principles of simple fire prevention. The destruction that is caused annually by fire throughout the Dominion is appalling. The property damage alone exceeded $40,000,000 last year, while during the same period more than 300 persons lost their lives from preventable fires. It is to check, in some measure, this tremendous sacrifice of human life and wealth that the Government has inaugurated a campaign of fire prevention. A complete program for use in schools has been prepared by the Dominion Fire Commissioner, together with a series of "safety" rules that may profitably be studied by old and young alike. While it may never be humanly possible to eliminate all the causes of fire, much may be done by a campaign of education among the young, and the observance of simple, ordinary, common-sense precautions by all. "Fire Prevention Week" should have the hearty endorsation of every one.

FEATS WE SOON FORGET.

Italian Dancing-Master Danced 130 Hours at a Stretch.

The conquering of the English Channel again this year reminds one of some curious feats of endurance.

Alfredo Fernando, the Italian dancing-master, has just beaten all records by dancing 130 hours at a stretch, and although these record-breakers find no place in the chronicles of sport, their feats are interesting as showing what can be done in the way of physical achievement and endurance.

As a test of skill and stamina it would be difficult to beat the performance of A. Ramsey, of Sheffield, England, who is said to have skipped 10,617 times within an hour, or 177 skips for every one of sixty minutes.

A short time ago the Eiffel Tower was the scene of a novel competition, in which substantial prizes were offered to those who reached its second floor in the quickest time. This feat, that involved the climbing of 730 steps, was performed by one man in the wonderful time of 184 seconds, or at the rate of four steps a second. His nearest feale rival took 7 minutes 26 seconds to reach the goal.

For a wager, James Perry, a Covent Garden porter, walked from London to Epsom and back, balancing on his head a two-gallon beer-jar; and this clever feat was eclipsed by eclipsed by G. Golding, who walked fifty miles, balancing on his head a two-gallon stone bottle, neck downward, completing the distance in 11 hours 36 minutes, without touching the bottle.

Still more astonishing was the performance of a blacksmith, named W. R. Hayes, who trundled two large carriage wheels, each four feet ten inches in diameter and 72 pounds in weight, from Portsmouth to Newcastle, and back to Portsmouth by way of Penzance; as also that of Anton Hanslian, an Austrian, who tramped 7,000 miles in 250 days, pushing before him a perambulator containing his wife and child.

Hugh Sloane, a Lancashire pedestrian, covered 2,200 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, walking 2½ miles in each successive hour.

Thomas Phipps, who for fifty-eight years carried letters between Kingham and adjacent villages and Chipping Norton, covered 400,000 miles on foot; and, among his fellow-postmen, George Bund, of Wembley, Middlesex, and W. Moore, of Malton, Yorkshire, tramped 280,000 and 270,000 miles respectively with their bundles of letters.

Who recalls that wonderful exhibition of strength and stamina at the Crystal Palace, seventeen years ago, when Arthur Lancaster swung a blacksmith's hammer, weighing eight pounds, for a dozen hours, without a second's pause; or that of Tom Burrows, an Australian, when he swung his clubs for two days and two nights without a oment's cessation?

Padua was, not long ago, the scene of an amazing feat of endurance in which Signor Bancia played the piano for forty consecutive hours, during which he played 250 compositions from memory, without taking a particle of solid food; thus completely surpassing the thirty-hours' record of Prof. Berg of Buda-Pesth.

Powerful Singing.

The well-known traveller and author, F. C. Cornell, tells the story of how, on a prospecting trip with two companions in South Africa, he found himself being stalked by three leopards while alone and unarmed at nightfall.

As he was some two or three miles from camp at the time, he was not unnaturally alarmed. But remembering having heard that the human voice is feared by most wild animals, he let off a yell that scarced even himself, and repeated it at frequent intervals all the way back.

"Bit pleased with yourself, ain't you?" was the welcome he got on reaching camp. "We heard you singing for the last hour or more. Thought you might have struck someone with some whiskey."

British Houses In Peril!

The British Houses of Parliament have lost over thirty-five tons of coping and sculptured parts during the last few years, says Sir Frank Baines, who has prepared plans for the restoration of the more decayed portions.

The magnesian limestone of which the building is composed is being gradually turned into Epsom salts by the action of fumes from pottery kilns across the river. Dilute sulphuric acid is carried across and settles on the magnesian stone, causing a chemical change.

AMHERST ISLAND FAIR

The annual fair at Stella, Amherst Island, was held Tuesday with a very large crowd attending. The weather too was pleasant. The programme started early in the morning and the "doings" lasted until late in the night. Everybody who attended had an enjoyable time, and all left with the impression that it was the best fair ever held in Stella.

There was a very large attendance from Bath and other points on the main land, and the streets of Stella were wild with excitement the whole day long. The ladies served lunch in the village hall at noon. The judging took place in the afternoon and the result was very keenly watched. The exhibits of domestic science and ladies' work were very finely arranged in the Crystal Palace.

The exhibit of the School Fair, a special event, attracted a great deal of attention and the tent in which it was held was filled to capacity the whole time. The boys and girls who were exhibiting were very proud of their work and it certainly was work to be proud of.

HORSE RACES.

In the free for all race, Teddy S. won first money, Dora Wilkes, second, Lady Wilkes, third, and Stella Bay, fourth. Purse $150.00. The results:

Teddy S., Clifford Sudds	5	2	1	1	1
Dora Wilkes, Eddie Reid	1	1	4	2	2
Lady Wilkes, Dug. Miller	2	3	2	..	3
Stella Boy, Ben Wemp	3	4	3	4	4
Joseph Rogers, Hugh Drumgoole	4	4	dr	..	..

Best time—2.59¾.

COLT CLASS.

In this race, Lady Penalty won first money, Adolph the Great, second, Tanti Penalty, third, and Stella Prince, fourth. Purse, $50.00.

Lady Penalty, Robt. Marshall	1	1
Adolph the Great, M. Wemp	2	2
Tanti Penalty, Arthur Drumgoole	3	3
Stella Prince, W. McCormick	4	5
Island Jack, Ross Filson	5	4

Best time—40 seconds once around the track. Only two heats were called for.

Officers—Starter, W. C. Loyst; timekeepers, Capt. S. McDonald, Rupert Aylesworth; Judges, Henry Clement, Robt. Marshall, Geo. F. Palmer.

CALL VANLUVEN

For your Coke. It's "Solvay," the better Coke.

ODESSA.

Threshing is the order of the day in this vicinity.

The Council has passed the order for a new cement walk in Hog Alley from Main street and work will be started at once.

Mr. Lee, the new barber on Main street, reports a fine business.

Dr. and Mrs. Mabee, Mrs. B. King, Mrs. Topliff and Mrs. Swift spent Wednesday in Kingston.

James Boyce has purchased a new Chevrolet car and sold his other car to S. W. Clark, auctioneer.

Dr. E. M. Gordon, who has been in Toronto attending the Annual Convention of the Drugless Physician's Association held at the Prince George Hotel, has returned home and reports a large attendance and a fine time.

Mrs. Mary Babcock, local librarian, has resigned and has vacated the Library, which has been taken over by Mrs. Ralph Benjamin.

Mr. M. Schermehorn is very ill.

Mrs. Isaac Watts, who has been ill, is improving slowly.

Mrs. Ross Jones, of Kingston, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Lee spent Sunday last with his father, Mr. J. Lee, Colebrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Emmons spent the week-end at Jas. McQuay's, Harrowsmith.

Fish That Lives on Land.

A remarkable scientific achievement was disclosed at Brighton Aquarium recently.

Some time ago, Prof. Julian Huxley, of London, made experiments with the progeny of axolotls. Axolotls, which are found in America, have tails like fish, but they have lungs in addition to gills.

Prof. Huxley injected them with thyroid gland extract and brought them to maturity in six months.

Further experiments have now been made by Dr. Spaul of London University, who, by a smaller process to that of Prof. Huxley, has changed an aquatic axolotl into a land-living axolotl.

The transformed axolotl is on view at the Aquarium and may be compared with the aquatic species in an adjoining tank. The aquatic axolotl has three gills on each side, but in the transformed specimen these have completely disappeared.

Huge Mooring Mast.

A huge mooring mast has been erected at Cardington, England, which is to be the English terminus for the projected British Empire airship service, in which airships of 5,000,000 cubic feet are to be employed. This mast is no longer the slender structure that was once customary, but a broad and solidly braced tower, 200 feet high. It is to be provided with passenger elevators, so that passengers will experience no discomfort in finding their berths aloft.

VANLUVEN

Blacksmith's listen! We have good smithing coal. PRICES RIGHT.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber, Oct. 4th, 1926.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Dr. E. Ming presiding.

Present — Reeve Boyes and Councillors Roy, Simpson, Fitzpatrick, Howitt.

The minutes of last regular and special sessions were read and confirmed.

A communication from the Provincial Board of Health, giving their approval to the sanitary drains constructed on East, John and Centre streets, was read and ordered filed.

Coun. Simpson, chairman of Finance Committee, presented a report on the financial condition of the town up to September 30th. Report adopted.

Considerable discussion took place over drainage conditions in the block just north of Isabella street, between John and East streets. The officials of the C. N. Railways are having the drain across their property from Centre to East streets, cleaned out and put in repair, and the continuance of this natural watercourse eastward across the Newburgh road and so on to the river will also be cleaned out and put in shape to provide proper drainage. A sewer will be constructed on Isabella street, and the conditions in that vicinity will be greatly improved.

The question of so many false fire alarms being sent in was discussed and it was decided to offer a reward of $50.00 for information leading to the conviction of anyone tampering with fire alarm boxes.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

C. I. Maybee	$ 36 15
Madole Hardware Co.	9 90
H. W. Kelly	12 90
Webster's Grocery	4 50
A. T. Turnbull	3 00
C. H. Lapum	21 35

The following accounts were referred to the Streets Committees with power to act: H. W. Kelly, $1.25, and Napanee Iron Works, $103.40.

The usual accounts from the Bell Telephone Co. were referred to the Clerk.

SOFTBALL

Two of the most exciting indoor softball games that have been played in Napanee in some time were staged at the Armouries on Wednesday night when the Alemite teams (men's and girls') from Belleville, played "B" Co., Frontenac Rept., and the Napanee Leafs respectively. The attendance was not as large as usual, but the enthusiasm displayed by the teams and spectators has seldom been equalled here.

The first game was between the Belleville girls (city champions) and the Napanee Leafs. The locals started out with a vengeance and by pounding the ball to all corners of the building secured 12 runs in the first two innings. The visitors could not connect with Dot Johnson's twirling until the third innings when they secured 10 runs. After this innings both pitchers settled down and it was a see-saw game from then on. In the eighth innings the locals were leading by 30 to 28 and apparently had the game stowed away, but the visitors, by a great batting rally and through costly errors, secured three runs, putting them one ahead. The locals in their half tried had to make up the necessary two runs to win, but the Belleville pitcher, backed up by sensational fielding, retired the side easily, the final score being 31 to 30 in favor of Belleville.

For the visitors the pitcher was easily the best player on the team and had it not been for many inexcusable errors the score would not have been as large. Mary Stinson for the locals was by far the outstanding star, she covering lots of territory and picking up many hard grounders. On the whole both teams are snappy ball players and should there be another game between these two teams the Armouries will undoubtedly be thronged.

The second game was staged at 9.30 when "B" Co. lost to Belleville boys by a margin of seven runs. At the conclusion of the games the visitors and officials were entertained in the Club rooms after which a social hour was spent in dancing.

EGG REGULATIONS PREVENT HUCKSTERS SELLING POOR EGGS ON PUBLIC MARKETS

The value of the Canadian egg regulations in protecting the interests of producers who sell their eggs on public markets is shown in an experience related recently by a Montreal egg dealer. The dealer in question made regular weekly sales of "Storage seconds" to a man who was doing business as a farmer on a Montreal market. In one instance delivery was made directly to the purchaser's stall on the market. In adjoining stalls were bona fide producers, selling the produce of their own farms. Without the grading regulations, which require all containers to be marked with the class and grade of eggs, this man would have been selling his storage seconds in direct competition with the fresh extras of the farmers and possibly at the same price. To protect the interests of producers in such instances is one of the objects of the egg regulations.

Going Shooting?

Guns, rifles, shot, shells and cartridges.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

THE DOMINION BANK, NAPANEE

NEW PREMISES, CORNER OF DUNDAS AND JOHN STREETS

On Monday, the 4th of October, the new premises of The Dominion Bank at the corner of Dundas and John Streets, were opened for business.

The new building presents an imposing appearance and evokes favourable comment from our leading citizens who, quite naturally, have been keenly interested in the remodelling of it. The addition of two electric lamps on the outer pillars on the corner, is not only a very decorative feature, but one which adds tremendously to the whole appearanee of the corner at night. The merchants of the main street will apprecite this innovation.

The interior decorations and appointments—solid oak counters and panelling, combine to make this a very attractive banking office.

Thus, this corner, an old land mark in Napanee, again changes its identity. It first gained prominence in local history in the middle of the last century as the Tichborne House, under Dan Pringle and George Davy. It now occupies a pivotal position in our business district. Supplanting the old frame hostelry came the present substantial brick building known as the Smith Block. Now remodelled, this building becomes the home of The Dominion Bank —a notable corner for a notable institution.

The Dominion Bank has been in Napanee since 1878, and during this period has occupied a prominent place in the business of Napanee and throughout the country, meriting to the full public confidence. The following figures will show the phenomenal growth and development of this institution since 1878.

	Dec. 31, 1878	Dec. 31, 1925
Paid Up Capital	$ 970,250	$ 6,000,000
Res. Fund and Undivided Profits	300,000	8,000,000
Total Assets	4,277,201	127,933,136

Needless to say, The Dominion Bank is regarded as one of the bulwarks of Canada's financial structure.

Napanee has a particular interest in The Dominion Bank, in that Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, Vice-President and General Manager, is an old Napanee boy. His father was the late Archdeacon Bogert, who for many years was rector of St. Mary Magdalene's Church. Napanee is justly proud of the eminent position which Mr. Bogert has attained.

Mr Arthur Pepler, who was Manager of Napanee Branch in 1898, and who later became Assistant General Manager of the Bank, is at present on a visit to Napanee.

Other former managers of this Branch were R. A. Halliwell, R. D. Gamble, Walter Darling, E. H. Baines, T. S. Hill, D. L. Hill, F. A. Boulden, F. C. Cottle, and G. Patten Carr.

C. Waite is the present manager.

ORDER EASTERN STAR.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the Oddfellow's Hall, Napanee, Chapter No. 151, Order of Eastern Star, was instituted by Mr. J. W. Stewart, of London, Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Ontario, assisted by Mrs. May Vince, Past Matron of Frontenac Chapter No. 90, Kingston, Mrs. Mary Barlow, P.D.D.G.M., of Belleville, Mrs. Gwendolyn Rothwell, P.D.D.G.M., of Frontenac Chapter, Kingston, Mrs. E. Furness, Grand Marshall of the Grand Chapter of Ontario from Toronto, Mrs. E. Taylor, D.D.G.M., of Belleville; Mrs. L. Tumiffe, Grand Trustee of the Grand Chapter of Ontario; Mrs. L. Nicholson, Grand Warden of the Grand Chapter of Ontario, and Mr. S. Jordan of Frontenac Chapter, Kingston.

Immediately after institution, the Installation of the new officers took place by Mr. J. W. Stewart, W.G.P., assisted by Mrs. Robin Mains, Past Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Ontario and Rt. Worthy Grand Warden of the General Grand Chapter.

At the close of the Installation Mr. George Rothwell, Past Worthy Patron of Frontenac Chapter, Kingston, presented Napanee Chapter with an illuminated star, on behalf of Sister Rothwell and himself. Then Miss Edith Bloomfield read a beautiful address and Mrs. E. VanLuven presented a set of six small Bibles and one large Bible on behalf of the following sisters: Rothwell, Jordan, Vince, Cochran, Bloomfield, VanLuyen, McMahon, Filton and Wright of Frontenac Chapter, Kingston.

A delicious banquet was served at 6 o'clock, by the Napanee sisters, to which upwards of one hundred sat down. In the evening, degrees were exemplified by Frontenac chapter officers, at the close of which Sister Tanton, on behalf of Napanee chapter, presented the Worthy Grand Patron, Mr. Stewart, with a lovely gift, and conferred honorary memberships on him. Visitors were present from Toronto, Trenton, Belleville, Sydenham and Kingston chapters.

COMING :-: EVENTS

THE CITIZENS' BAND PAVEMENT Dance Thursday evening, on new pavement on John street.

MARVELS OF THE MINT

TWENTY MILLION GOLD COINS MADE IN ONE YEAR.

First Mint Occupied Only One Room and Rolling Mills Were Driven by Four Horses—To-day London Has No Fewer Than Eight Mints.

A mint of money! Streams of gold coins—more than twenty millions of them in a normal year of peace; rivers of silver; torrents of bronze, to flood the nation's markets and pockets. The fountain-head is the Royal Mint, whose home is a handsome stone building standing on the east side of Tower Hill, London, England.

The Royal Mint has little suggestion of romance in its rather prosaic exterior, but it recalls a story of strange fascination stretching far back into Saxon times—to the days when London had no fewer than eight mints busy in supplying England's coins, and the chief of them had its headquarters in the Tower, but a stone's throw from its successor of our day.

Thirteen centuries ago England had silver pennies, the pioneers of her coinage; and even in those far-off days clippers and coiners were so busy that hundreds of them had their right hands struck off. In later years 280 of them were hanged in one batch.

And what curious coins have poured, through the centuries, from the Tower Mint! Henry III. gave us a penny of gold, the first gold coin struck in England. Edward I. followed with silver half-pennies and farthings—for the first time made round, instead of square.

Then, in succeeding reigns, followed the gold florin and noble, the silver groat and half-groat. Edward IV. added the gold angel and half-angel; and in Henry VII.'s reign we get the sovereign, double and half-sovereign, and the testoon, or shilling, of silver.

Queen Elizabeth struck with her own hands the first silver three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces. The guinea made its debut under Charles II., in company with the pioneer copper coins, and tin farthings with copper centres. Under the Georges we got the first gold quarter-guinea and gold seven-shilling pieces. In 1815 the guinea and half-guinea were withdrawn to give place to the present sovereign and half-sovereign; and bronze coinage first appeared in 1860.

It is interesting to note that many of these old-time coins were made of silver taken from Devonshire and Welsh and other native mines; and that much of the gold for minting came from Mexico and the Ural Mountains.

When we look at the Mint of to-day, covering an area as large as that of the Tower itself, it is curious to learn that its predecessor of centuries ago occupied only one room — and that not a large one—with its mechanical appliances; that its rolling-mills were driven by four horses; and that its cutting-out presses were worked by hand.

Its successor, built in 1811 at a cost of £250,000, has stupendous machinery unrivalled by any other mint in the world; and presses that can pour out a stream of tens of thousands of coins in an hour. In the ten years before the war it produced gold coins of the value of nearly £200,000,000, in addition to more than £18,000,000 in silver and bronze.

The processes of converting the ingots of gold, the silver, and bronze into the familiar coins of the realm are of great fascination, but too long to be described in detail in a short article. It must suffice to give in bare outline the process of producing sovereigns (now unfortunately in abeyance) from the blocks of gold.

After the gold ingots (each worth more than £1,000) have been weighed and assayed, by cutting and testing a small piece from each, they are sent to the Melting House and melted in crucibles. The fluid metal is then poured into moulds, from which, when cold, it emerges in the form of bars, about 21 inches long, 1⅜ inches broad, and 1 inch thick.

These bars, which are worth about £1,200 each and look like elongated cakes of bright yellow soap, are flattened by machinery until they are reduced to ribbons ⅛ inch thick; after which they are cut into the proper gauged lengths.

The ribbons are then annealed and again rolled until their thickness is perfectly equalized from end to end. After punching from each a trial disc the exact size of a sovereign, and weighing it to make sure it is of the precise weight required, the ribbons are run through cutting-presses which punch out the blanks, each a potential sovereign.

These plain discs of gold are next sent to the Marking Room, where machines raise a plain rim or protecting edge round each, after which the thousands of embryo coins are baked in intense heat for an hour. When cool they are washed in a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water, dried, and conveyed to the Stamping Room for the final process.

Here they are placed in presses, each of which, by one stroke of forty tons weight, stamps the face of the King and the reverse of the coin, and as the same time mills the edge, producing finished sovereigns at the rate of more than one a second.

The Hill of Remembrance.

Negotiations are afoot in the Old Country for the purchase of Bunker Hill, adjoining Hampstead Heath, for the purpose of preserving it permanently as a Hill of Remembrance to British and American soldiers who died in the Great War.

This, it is thought, will form a strong link in the bonds of friendship between the English-speaking peoples of the world, and will stand in strong contrast to the memorial which now exists on the American Bunker Hill, near Boston. This commemorates the battle fought there between British and American troops in 1775.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

THE REPORTS OF THE SPIES.

Sunday, Oct. 10.—Numbers 13: 23-33.

Golden Text—We are well able to overcome it. (Num. 13 : 30).

It is a strange, heart-breaking incident that we now come to in Israel's wilderness experiences. She had many failures since God led her miraculously and triumphantly out of Egypt, the land of bondage and misery, on her way to Canaan, the land of freedom and happiness. But the failure recorded in these two chapters was the worst of all. It had far-reaching consequences; as one has written, it is invested with immense spiritual significance."

Israel was now on the threshold of the land, and God was ready to lead her in, as miraculously and victoriously as He had led her out of Egypt. The tragedy of it is that, while God was willing, Israel was unwilling.

We get light on the incident from the first chapter of Deuteronomy. There we find (vs. 19-22) that Moses told Israel that the Lord their God had set the land before them, and they were to "go up and possess it." They held back, and asked that spies be sent to search out the land in advance. The sending of spies was not in God's plans for Israel, but was the result of their reluctance, fear and unbelief.

As often, so here, God made a concession to the hardness of their hearts, and dealt with them as they were. He authorized Moses to send these spies on the expedition demanded by Israel. Twelve men were chosen, a man from each tribe (except Levi, the two half-tribes of Joseph's sons making up the number).

The spies did their work thoroughly, being gone forty days, and brought back an accurate report of the character of the inhabitants, the sort of cities, and the great fruitfulness of the land. Then of the spies told Israel they never could hope to conquer Canaan, because of the great walled cities, and the giants and mighty men that lived there. Two of the spies, Caleb and Joshua, said just the opposite: "Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it."

Israel spent a night in weeping and outcry, and lack of brotherliness. They turned against Moses and Aaron, they wanted to kill Caleb and Joshua by stoning, and frankly rebelled against God, asking why He had brought them there "to fall by the sword, that our wives and children should be a prey."

Then "the glory of the Lord appeared in the tabernacle" of the congregation before all the children of Israel." God talked with Moses, and threatened to disown Israel entirely and make a new nation of the family of Moses. But Moses pleaded with God, and with "hop boldness" reminded the Lord that His honor and reputation were at stake, because He had promised to bring this people into the land of Canaan. He reminded God also of His great mercy and long-suffering; like a true mediator and intercessor, he pleaded for the people who hated him.

God was testing Moses; Moses had met the test and God granted Moses's prayer, as He knew He would, all the time. God would save Israel as a nation, but He would have to deal with their awful sin of unbelief, and He could not let that generation enter the Land of Promise, which had been offered to them and which they had rejected. His judgment is pronounced in the words:

"Your carcasses shall fall in this wilderness; and all that were numbered of you, according to your whole number, from 20 years old and upward, which have murmured against me. Doubtless ye shall not come into the land, concerning which I sware to make you dwell therein, save Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua, the son of Nun. But your little ones, which ye said should be a prey, them will I bring in, and they shall know the land which ye have despised."

Then an immediate and additional terrible judgment fell. The ten spies who had proclaimed their unbelief "died even by the plague before the Lord," ten and there. But Caleb and Joshua lived.

It is one of the many tragic, historical lessons in the Bible, which plead with us as God's very voice, telling us to trust Him. Have we learned that lesson? The difficulties and dangers of the conquest of Canaan were not imaginary; they were very real. The Canaanites were perhaps more numerous and stronger than the Israelites. But they were not stronger than God.

What Caleb and Joshua were saying, by their faith in the power of God, was what the great apostle said by inspiration twenty-five hundred years later: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Phil. 4:13). Or the beloved Apostle John: "And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith" (1 John 5:4). And Paul again, "We are more than conquerers through Him that loved us" (Rom. 8:37).



"Mother looks forward to my telephone visits—"

said Helen to her husband—

"That was a wonderful idea of yours, Fred, that I should alternate my letters to mother with telephone calls.

"She misses me a good deal, and she was just delighted when she heard my voice. We talked over a lot of things, too—settled more questions in three minutes than we could have done in twenty letters.

"And it's so much easier than writing. We were both so pleased that Dad arranged to call her every Wednesday night now."

To bridge those unavoidable gaps there is nothing like an occasional talk-by Long Distance. For a few minutes the miles are rolled away and sundered friends are brought face-to-face.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

145

Use Cash Discount Bonds And Save Money

On every cash purchase we give you Cash Discount Bonds—one cent bond on every 25c. you spend.

Your cash purchases entitle you to this discount, so take advantage of the opportunity to save money.

All you have to do is accept the Bonds due on your purchases and then spend them here the same as money.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
MEN'S WEAR
NAPANEE - ONTARIO

ROYAL HOTEL
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

BARBER SHOP

Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.

Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.

Office Hours:—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-17

Dr. S. R. McCreary, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Rays a Specialty
170A Front St. Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street. PHONE 61

T. M. GALBRAITH
B.A., M.D., C.M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a.m. 1 p.m. till 3 p.m. 7 till 9 p.m.
Telephone—279.

Here and There

Edmonton.—Large mouthed black bass may soon be available to Alberta sportsmen for a batch of fingerlings and yearlings from the Kootenay Lakes have been placed in Lac La Nonne by the Northern Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association.

McGill University opened her senior football season in Montreal at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium on October 2nd, with a game against the Old Boys. One of the most enthusiastic fans of this game is E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is an annual ticket holder, and who will be present at all the big games this season.

In a recent despatch from the west, W. L. Smith, former editor of the Farmer's Sun, estimates that approximately $1,000,000,000 will be added to Canada's income this year from the products of the farms of Western Canada. Last year's field crops were valued at $1,112,691,000 to the growers and it put the west in the prosperity column. Mr. Smith believes it is a fair assumption that this year the return will not be less.

An interesting estimate of Canada's per capita wealth has been made by the League of Nations, with comparative figures of 22 years ago. In 1925 the per capita wealth in this country amounted to $2,406, as contrasted with $1,100 per capita in 1903. Out of the 35 nations listed, Canada ranks third, the United States showing $2,918 and Great Britain $2,459 per capita, respectively.

With a view to obtaining financial assistance of some kind with which to aid in the emigration of Austrian farmers to Canada, Dr. Heinrich Montel, an Austrian Government official, arrived in this country recently on board the Canadian Pacific S.S. "Montroyal." There are 10,000 Austrian farmers who would emigrate to Canada, stated Dr. Montel, all of them practical farmers, but they do not possess sufficient funds to pay their passage to this country.

Egypt may include Canada among those countries in which she will be without representation, according to a statement made recently by Emile Sharteni, acting as unofficial ambassador to Canada who arrived in Canada on the Canadian Pacific liner "Minnedosa." Mr. Sharteni is trying to interest Egypt in Canadian flour and timber, and in return expects the Dominion to reciprocate by purchasing cotton, dried fruits, etc., direct from Egypt instead of through the middlemen in London or New York.

Walking about on a two-foot wide platform, 200, 300 and even 500 feet up the outer surface of huge chimneys is all in a day's work to Henry Held, expert chimney builder and climber, who was employed recently by the Canadian Pacific Railway to overhaul a 200-foot chimney in the station yards at the Windsor Street Depot in Montreal. It took eight days for Held and his assistant, Richard Boucher, of Three Rivers, to move the platform, secured by a heavy cable, up the side of the chimney, in order to begin work at the top.

Lord Clarendon, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in the British Government, sailed for England from Quebec on the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of France," September 29th, bringing to a close an extended tour of the Dominion investigating the conditions under which the 3,000-family immigrant scheme is being carried out in Canada. His Lordship, who is chairman of the Overseas Settlement Board under whose auspices this scheme is being conducted, made the statement before his departure that he was greatly satisfied with the conditions amongst Britishers who have settled in Canada under this scheme. He personally visited over 180 families.

Looked Bad For the Lecturer.

A speaker, engaged to lecture in a small town, arrived in the afternoon. The place seemed but poorly provided with bills, and he thought he would find out if people knew anything at all about what was in store for them. Accordingly he entered a grocer's shop.

"Good afternoon!" he said to the man behind the counter. "Any entertainment going on here to-night? Anything that will help me to while away an evening?"

The shopkeeper gazed at his interrogator, wiped his hands, and then replied slowly:

"Well, I expect there's going to be a lecture. I've been sellin' eggs all day."

Our Load.

Square your shoulders to the world!
It's easy to give in—
Lift your chin a little higher!
You were made to win.
Grit your teeth, but smile, don't frown,
We all must bear our bit;
It's not the load that weighs us down,
It's the way we carry it.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

MAKING AIR MAP OF QUEBEC

Taking 30,000 Photographs Which Will Be Joined Together.

Flying at a height of 10,000 feet, three of France's best birdmen are daily hovering over the vast stretches of land, river and sea of the Gaspe Peninsula, says an article in the Toronto Star. They are the aerial emissaries of the Provincial Government and have for their mission the preparation of a complete map based upon photographs taken from the skies of that immense region.

The first results of their activities has been received by the Department of Lands and Forests and it indicates that they have already accomplished some remarkable work.

The aviators are members of the Franco-Canadian Aerial Company, a subsidiary of the Compagnie Aerienne Francaise, a corporation which has its headquarters and aviation plants at Suresne, France. The local company was incorporated under the auspices of the Provincial Government of Quebec to operate in this country and a contract was entered into with the head office in the old country for the preparation of a map, the first of its kind to be drawn on the American continent, of the Gaspe Peninsula with its vast still unexplored and unknown territory.

The expedition which started on its work a couple of months ago is composed of three of France's best pilots, Georges Ravit, who is in charge of the aerial survey party and who is an "ace" of the French Air Forces and an expert aerial photographer; Monville, another well-known flyer, and Jacques De Lesseps, son of the late Viscount De Lesseps, French diplomatist and engineer, whose name is well known in connection with the construction of the Suez Canal. The three aviators are accompanied by assistants who are helping make the pictures of the landscape as it slips beneath the objective of their cameras as they climb through the air on their unusual mission.

Twenty thousand exposures will be required to complete the great map.

The contract calls for a survey of at least 2,000 square miles of territory before the end of the present flying season and in all they will have to pass over more than 10,000 square miles of land and water before they have secured the necessary pictures. Three years in all will be required to complete the undertaking.

In a little barn fitted as a temporary photographic studio, on the rugged shores of the Baie des Chaleurs near the picturesque small fishing settlement a mile or so from the village of Perce, the first films taken by the aviators have been developed and carefully packed for shipment to France, where they will be held until the entire series has been completed. When all the pictures have been secured the difficult and delicate work of selection and joining of the photos will be undertaken in the large studios at Suresne and the complete aerial map of the district put into its final form.

The work, according to the report has so far proved very successful although a tremendous amount of flying has been required to secure satisfactory results. To obtain perfect photographs of the country they are flying over, aviators are obliged to pass several times over portions of the territory and ideal climatic conditions have to be encountered. Satisfactory conditions are obtainable only on an average of three days a month, and this makes the undertaking a most lengthy and most difficult one to complete.

Canada House Proudest and Finest.

Canada House is the proudest and finest "Embassy" in London, says the Glasgow Herald, and is likely to remain so despite the determined effort which America has decided to make to achieve the distinction for herself. That the American Ambassador would soon be flitting was certain, for of late the accommodation at Crewe House has been found to be inadequate, as well as exceedingly expensive. A move is therefore being made to Prince's Gate, one of the few thoroughfares which still preserve their atmosphere of pristine massiveness and grandeur, where the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan owned two houses, which he bequeathed to the American Government. These two houses have now been knocked into one, and converted into a splendid establishment, with a wonderful staircase and those huge, luxurious rooms which are the delight of the American heart. No less a sum than £70,000 will have been spent on the building when the necessary alterations are completed, in ten weeks' time. But where the Canadian building has the advantage is in position and in its impressive exterior. One can only fully appreciate the beauties of the Prince's Gate mansion when one has crossed the threshold.

3,000-Year-Old Skeletons.

Interesting discoveries of the remains of prehistoric men are being made on Dunstable Downs (England) in one of the mounds known as the Five Knolls.

The skeleton of a bronze age man associated with a cremation burial was found near the surface of the mound. Subsequently traces of two further cremations and parts of four more skeletons were discovered. Eleven skeletons in all, some of them 3,000 years old, have now been unearthed.

The Spider's Harbor.

A species of spider inhabiting the shores of the Pacific may be found at low tide crawling around on the rock and coral reefs, but when the tide rises you search for them in vain. Each spider, when the tide starts to come in, takes refuge in a crevice and spins over her retreat a sheet of silk impervious to water.

Coldest Period of the Day.

The coldest period of the day is usually a few minutes after sunrise. This is due to the fact that when the sun first strikes the earth it causes the evaporation of a chilling moisture.

Forty Thousand In a Kiss.

A scientist declares that 40,000 germs may be transferred by a kiss.

Emigration From Free State.

Emigration to Canada from the Free State is at a low ebb, but from Ulster the best class of emigrant is coming out in good numbers. Many are going from the Free State to the United States, due, it is said, to the tourists from the States, who visit their native places and boost the glories of their adopted country, while little is ever heard of about Canada.

The Right Way.

The Eskimo gives his doctor a fee as soon as he arrives. If the patient recovers, the fee is kept; if not, it is returned.

Here and There

Vancouver.—According to statistics prepared by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, the foreign trade export of the port has increased 400 per cent. in the past five years, while the import trade has increased 51 per cent.

In a recent report from the Canadian Pacific Agent at Shanghai received by Montreal it is stated that the summer in vicinity of Shanghai has been trying on account of drought. This may have a disastrous effect on the crops. The long and intense heat wave was only recently broken by a typhoon which struck the Coast near Shanghai.

A plan is projected by the Osaka Prefectural Government authorities in Japan for the promotion of a large exposition in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the restoration of world peace. It is expected that the exposition will be opened in Osaka in 1929. The plans for the exposition, which will be carried out at tremendous cost, have been approved by the Prime Minister.

So successful on Canadian farms have been young bachelors, who, prior to residence in this country were students in agriculture at the Ontario Provincial Farm Schools in Essex, England, that the Army will shortly receive into those institutions their first classes of married men destined for farm lands in the Dominion. The course will be given during six months, and will mean a thorough training in branches of agriculture, particularly adapted to conditions in Canada.

Prospects for the establishment of an air route in Japan for mail and passenger service have brightened with the announcement that the Ministry of Communications have included an appropriation in the budget of the Communications Department for such a service. It is anticipated that the line will be open enough passengers willing to pay double the railroad fare for the sake of speed between Osaka and Tokyo, the leading cities of Japan.

The Hebridean emigrants who are leaving their lone sheilings and misty islands for a new life in Canada have, curiously enough, hitherto been ignored by the novelist, although the romance of this migration, extending over a hundred years provides a wonderful field for fiction. The extent of this field has now been realized, however, in the new novel "Eyes of a Gypsy," by the Canadian writer John Murray Gibbon, who is the well-known author of "Drums Afar", etc., and Dean of Publicity of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Action should be taken by the authorities in the Province of Quebec to shorten the open season for hunting deer and moose, according to Ozark Ripley, well known writer on animal and wild life and prominent hunter and angler. Mr. Ripley also believes that the deer season is too early as in September the deer are still in their red coats, and their numbers are only conserved through their ability to hide amongst the leaves of the underbrush which have not yet fallen. He believes that a scarcity of game will result from the lengthy season.

The Earl of Clarendon, Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in the British Government, who has been touring the Dominion investigating the conditions under which the 3000-family scheme from Great Britain is working out, declared, in an interview at the Canadian Pacific Windsor Street Station at Montreal recently, that one of the greatest things upon which the success of the scheme depended was the loyalty and cheerfulness of the mothers of families brought out to Canada to be located on farms. His Lordship paid a special tribute to the type of women brought out under this scheme whom he met during his personal visits among immigrant families.

REAL AUSTRALIAN CAR.

Company Will Produce Motor Car on a Mass Production Basis.

Australia is to have a "one hundred per cent." Australian car, according to a report forwarded to the Automotive Industries of Canada. The National Motor Car Manufacturing Company, of Australia, Limited, has been organized to this end.

Australia has been and is the leading automotive export market for Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The great state Dominion has developed an extensive car body and truck body building industry. The Ford Motor Company of Canada's $4 million dollar assembly and body plants there are the only large ones in which chassis assembly is under way. The units assembled in these plants are made in Canada.

In the new Australian Company are merged eight engineering and electrical equipment manufacturing firms of New South Wales for the purpose of producing an Australian motor car on a mass production basis. The new company is in process of flotation and its capital is stated to be £1,000,000 although the companies co-operating claim that they have £3,000,000 to back the project.

The corporation guarantees to produce a "100 per cent. Australian machine" at its plants and to obtain the raw material locally. Until the product is seen, the report points out, no possible forecast can be made of the effect on the automobile market.

QUAINTEST SPOT IN BRITAIN.

A Holiday In the Toe of Land's End.

A line drawn from Cudden Point, the eastern boundary of Mount's Bay, to St. Ives cuts off the toe of Cornwall, with Land's End as its tip, and it is a delightful corner of the Island in which to spend a summer holiday.

St. Ives, for instance, is probably the quaintest town in the British Isles. Bits of Kew are as delightfully old-fashioned in their own way, but St. Ives does not seem to have changed since the day when somebody got there "met a man with seven wives."

In some of its up and down streets it is almost possible to stand on one's door-step and drop pebbles down next door's chimney. A great feature of the old town is its outside staircases of stone. Its fishing harbor is wonderfully picturesque, with its crowded boats and its thousands of screaming seagulls. The railway station is one of the most prettily situated anywhere, looking right down on the beautiful white beach.

But for supreme beauty and pearly whiteness Carbis Bay, a favorite walk out of town, is quite unsurpassed anywhere else. It lies at the foot of a steep sandy cliff, and is a perfect crescent in shape. The sand is dazzling in the strong sunlight, and the sea looks out to the broad Atlantic. The whole bay of St. Ives is singularly lovely. The air is very bracing, marking the difference in the few miles which separate this north coast from the south, on which is Penzance.

Penzance is a much more up-to-date and sophisticated place, being to-day more like the average seaside resort, with its hotels and boarding houses actually on the sea-front, a feature foreign to St. Ives. It is the metropolis of the toe of England, and has thriven amazingly of recent years.

Mount's Bay, on which it stands, is one of the most remarkable round the coast. St. Michael's Mount, which stands grandly out of the middle of the bay, is separated from Marazion, a village three miles from Penzance, by about four hundred yards of sea, but is at low water accessible from the mainland by means of a stone causeway. The imposing castellated building crowns its summit.

But, naturally enough, Land's End itself, so close at hand, is the Mecca of all holiday makers to the extreme of England. It would be as inexcusable to visit London and not see Westminster Abbey as to visit these seaside Cornish villages and little towns and fail to make a trip to the farthest barrier of our coasts.

The view from the top of the cliff at Land's End is very impressive, and in time of storm must be awe-inspiring. On a clear day the Scilly Isles are easily visible nearly thirty miles away. But seemingly quite close at hand, though nearly two miles into the Atlantic, rears the Longships Lighthouse on the summit of a great isolated rock. Six miles out, too, is the famous Wolf Lighthouse. Both rocks have been the scene of innumerable shipwrecks.

ORIGIN OF MIRROR.

Glass Mirrors Were Not Introduced Until the Fifteenth Century.

Into a pool of clear water a woman (probably the first woman) is busied with quite as much satisfaction as her daughter of later years did into a glass of crystal clearness, says Millicent D. Lampee in The Antiquarian. That was the first mirror. Because a woman demanded a looking glass that would be satisfactory on cloudy, windy days as well as on quiet, sunny ones was, no doubt, the reason why polished metal became popular and looking glasses were fashioned of burnished gold, silver and bronze, set in elaborate frames encrusted with precious stones. These were, of course, owned only by persons of great wealth, while the poorer folk used looking glasses made of the baser metals.

Glass mirrors were not introduced until the fifteenth century, and during this century, steel was a favorite mirror material, while mirrors of glass were occasionally made. At first glass mirrors were very expensive. They were always made small and were often carried as an accessory of dress on a chain or ribbon. Many were beautifully mounted and were given as tokens of friendship among persons of high degree.

A Whistling Moth.

A whistling moth is an Australian rarity. There is a glassy space on the wings crossed with ribs. When the moth wants to whistle it strikes these ribs with its antennae, which have a knob at the end. The sound is a love call from the male to the female.

A Last Resort.

"Can't you do anything at all for my hair?"

"Nope," said the barber. "Hair all gone."

"But my dome shines like a newly starched collar. Can't you give it a sort of dull finish?"—Exchange.

Unexpected.

Bill—Did you ever try to stand on an egg?

Jill—Oh, yes.

"And what did you learn?"

"That the inside of the egg was stronger than the outside."

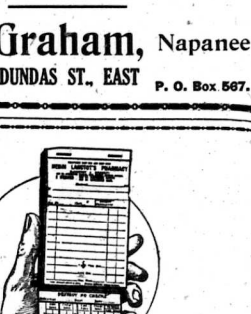
New Battery Re-charger
INSTALLED

MARVELUBE MOTOR OIL
A grade for every purpose.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERIES
Solid Rubber Case and Rubber Thread Plates

CUSHION AND HARD RUBBER TIRES
For Buggies

J. M. Graham, Napanee
'Phone 218. DUNDAS ST., EAST P. O. Box 567.



Counter Check Books
The Best Produced in Canada
Any Variety, Size or Style

Prices on Counter Check Books are still the lowest they have ever been. Anticipate your requirements and purchase now, before the prices increase.

ROLL WRAPPING
KRAFT WRAPPING, in all widths of roll, at Toronto Prices.

You Save the Freight

ALL CLASSES OF JOB PRINTING
from the smallest to the largest, are successfully and expeditiously handled in our plant, which is equipped with all the necessary machinery and equipment to render prompt and satisfactory service to our customers.

The Express Printing House
Phone 134. NAPANEE

SOME FAMOUS ANIMALS.

Dolphin Was Protected by Act of Parliament.

It is not very often that an animal becomes a celebrity, yet, of course, in the aggregate there are a good many cases, ranging all the way down from Balaam's ass to Jumbo, the great elephant, which was so popular in England that the whole country raised a howl when he was sold for £2,000.

There was the snake of Cleopatra, the lion of Androcles — you remember how Androcles took the thorn out of the poor beast's foot and how grateful it was? The first horse to be honored with a statue was that of Caesar, and later in history the mare of the great French leader, Turenne, was so popular with the army that, when Turenne himself was killed, the soldiers insisted that she should lead them.

Several monkeys have attained international fame. The first was Esau, the so-called man-monkey, owned by Mr. Bostock, and exhibited both in London and New York. Esau is said to have earned $35,000 a year for his proprietor. He caught cold and died at the age of four and a half years, and was succeeded by the two Consuls—Consul I. and Consul II., both chimpanzees.

The writer once interviewed Consul II., who sat in a chair, very nicely dressed, and leaned back smoking a cigar and evidently enjoying it. He was a beast with nice habits. After finishing his meal, he would wipe his mouth with his napkin before climbing down out of his chair.

Sam, the polar bear of the London Zoo, was about as well known as any bear that ever lived, and columns were written about him in the press. In point of fact, he was a rather dull and queer-tempered animal.

Among fish the greatest celebrity was the late lamented Pelorous Jack, the famous dolphin, which for years and years acted as the pilot of ships coming up the Sound into the harbor of Wellington, New Zealand.

Polorus Jack had the distinction of being the only fish protected by a special Act of Parliament, but in any case no one would have dared to touch him. A man would quite probably have been lynched for interfering with this wonderful creature.

After doing his duty as pilot for nearly thirty years, the dolphin came to his end in 1911, when he fell victim to sharks. He was seen by King George when he made, as Prince of Wales, a visit to New Zealand.

"JAZZED AMERICANS."

Present Age Lives Upon Excitement, Says Article In Forum.

"Jazzed Americans" is the title which "Pedestrian" uses in an article in the Forum in which he satirically discusses the keyed-up state in which people nowadays insist on living.

Consider reading — how feverishly we skip from book to book, from magazine to magazine, from headline to headline, says "Pedestrian" apropos of the mental and physical restlessness that has beset our age and country. Consider conversation —no time, and no disposition, either, to talk a subject through.

Consider the common use of the radio. We are at home, protected, one might suppose, from the stress and strain of the kaleidoscopic world. Whereupon we tune in and run a miscellany of opera music, jazz, political speeches, and bedtime stories as a sort of accompaniment to our own disjointed conversation, thereby reproducing in our own homes the noise and distraction of conversation in a hotel lobby. Isn't it simple? We don't have to go out; we just bring the distractions with us.

And on Sunday we go to church by proxy. We don't really feel like going to church, but there is nothing else to be had over the radio of a Sunday morning, so we tune in and satisfy our indecent restlessness with scraps of prayers and sermons.

Storks Damage Power Line.

To save a 60,000-volt transmission line in Morocco from being wrecked by hordes of storks the French company owning it has been forced to build special perches along the entire line from Casablanca to Rabat. The big birds discovered as soon as the line was built that the steel masts supporting the wires were ideally designed as supports for stork nests, giving much firmer foundations than a tree or a roof. The huge nests, however, interfered seriously with the insulation of the line. The special perches and smooth shields over the masts on which the birds could not gain a footing, ended the trouble.

Helping the Heathen.

Little Dora met the vicar when she was going to buy some chocolates. "Why don't you give your money to the missionaries, Dora?" he asked.

"I thought about that," replied the child. "But I think I will buy the chocolates and let the shopman give the money to the missionaries."

Have You Tried Our Special Blend Coffee at 60c. Per Pound

Fresh Ground Daily

Webster's Grocery

(Sign of Quality)

OLD FORT AT NANAIMO

BUILT TO PROTECT EMPLOYES AND IMPRESS INDIANS.

Gallant Hudson Bay Factor "Had a way With Him" and Recalcitrant Indians Knew What Is Was to Receive "Exemplary" Punishment.

In the far off pre-Dominion Days of 1853, British North America west of the Rocky Mountains comprised two Crown colonies over one of which, Vancouver Island, those great traders, the Hudson Bay Company, held manorial rights, a form of feudal tenure neither appreciated nor understood by the fierce Nanaimo Indians, says T. W. S. Parsons in the Montreal Weekly Star. To safeguard their new interests the inevitable company "Fort" with its threefold object of providing a secure trading base, protecting employes, and impressing the Indians, was erected, and time has proved that the Nanaimo bastion with its strong squared timber, and armament consisting of two six-pound "carronades" grape and cannister shot, amply fulfilled each requirement.

In his history of the bastion, Mr. Mark Bate, who witnessed its construction, says that until 1859 the principal use of the guns was in firing salutes and that whenever the Governor, Sir James Douglas, visited the settlement he was officially received with a salvo of seventeen guns. Once in a while, too, shots were fired across the harbor in order that "poor Lo" might note the havoc they created amongst the trees and take warning. However, whilst never used in actual warfare the journal of the factor, Captain Charles Edward Stuart, indicates the ordnance was sometimes discharged to prevent bloodshed. Thus, under date August 7, 1855, he wrote:

9.30 a.m.—Observed four or five large canoes passing outside Newcastle Island, apparently hastening by paddling and sailing, to their homes.

10.00 a.m.—A Nanaimo canoe started off in pursuit, followed soon after by others, as the Indians were reported to be "Hydas," and seeing the Nanaimos were hostile towards them, fired a cannon to warm them from our territory, as a collision between the parties would no doubt have materially interfered with the business and tranquility of the place. The reason assigned by the Nanaimos for pursuing the supposed Hydas, was a report which had been circulated that several of the tribe had been killed while obtaining provisions near the rapids.

1.30 p.m.—The Nanaimos returned, having succeeded in capturing one canoe containing four men, two women, and two children without firing a shot.

And so, one presumes, business and tranquility as usual, and then to bed.

A clearer understanding came with the morrow. It seems the rumored slaughter was a baseless canard and that the suspected assailants were not Hydas after all but some inoffensive Kites-Kews whom, as every-one knew, were quite decent people. The Nanaimos released them but having been put to much trouble, assessed their delivery at twenty blankets!

There appears to have been another outbreak of tribal animosity in 1858 when both the Nanaimos and Hydas put on war paint, whooped aggressively, and prepared to do battle within range of the fort's sacred precincts. This was far too much for the gallant Stuart who forthwith manned his guns and promised death and destruction to any tribesman who dared to disobey his orders to disperse. The excellent captain "had a way with him" and recalcitrant Indians knew what it was to straddle a gun and receive what he was pleased to describe as "exemplary" punishment, which seldom erred on the side of leniency. There was no fight.

An incident which occurred in 1854 is less to Stuart's credit. A visiting Hyda, "nipped" by a settler's terrier, killed the dog with a stone and fled to his companions for safety. Declining to surrender, the "aggrieved" white complained to Stuart who promptly delivered a charge of "grape" in close proximity to the Indians, who thereupon sent in the culprit for punishment. It was delivered in the form of the "cat" and at this distance of time one feels that the Queen Charlotte Islander must have returned home with a rather jaundiced respect for white men and their justice.

The bastion also served as a civil goal and was kept liberally whitewashed from lime made by burning sea shells. Taken over in recent years by the Native Sons of British Columbia—it more recently served for the wedding of a native daughter —its present designation is Nanaimo Post No. 3; a fitting end, and a monument to the lusty French Canadians who hewed its timbers seventy odd years ago.

Psychology.

Psychology is the science of explaining why the time between weekly pay days seems longer than the period from one monthly gas bill to the next.

Worse Still.

"I have a wife who is like a bird that can sing and won't."

"You're lucky. Mine can't sing and will."

The Lady or the Tiger Riddle.

"Perhaps the most interesting thing about 'The Lady or the Tiger?' " Frank R. Stockton once said, "is its great popularity among the savage races. It has been told again and again by the story tellers of Burma. A missionary once told the story to a tribe of Karens in Burma. When she came back a year later the tribe surrounded her and wanted to know if she had found out whether—I cannot answer the question, for I have no earthly idea myself. I have never been able to decide whether the lady or the tiger came out of that door. Yet I must defend myself. People for years have upbraided me for leaving it a mystery. Some used to write me that I had no right to impose upon the good nature of the public in that manner. However, when I started in to write the story I intended to finish it, but it would never let itself be finished. I could not decide, and to this day, I assure you, I know no better than any one else."—Christian Science Monitor.

Original of Falstaff.

Sir John Fastolf was the original of Shakespeare's Falstaff and in his day was a continual butt for the jests of the town and borough of Southwark. Though he had fought at Agincourt, when Jack Cade invaded the borough he showed great cowardice. When Cade was yet some way off Fastolf had armed and fortified his house and garrisoned it with veterans of the French wars. On the arrival of Cade, however, he withdrew his garrison and fled to the Tower, leaving his neighbors to the mercy of the rebels. Fastolf's matrimonial adventures seem also to have been another source of unpopularity, for, having married a widow named Scrope, he seized her property and kept his stepson out of his inheritance during his own lifetime.—London News.

Boiled Rosebuds.

Although it is little known in this country, Turkish women consider rosebuds boiled in sugar a luxury not to be missed. They claim that these make an excellent preserve.

In China a species of lily is dried and used for seasoning ragouts and other dishes. This is looked upon as one of the choicest of native dishes.

Many provinces of this same land grow lilies expressly for the purpose of marketing them in this connection. They are usually picked just previous to their opening and then cooked as ordinary vegetables.

A Go-as-you-please University.

Few have heard of the University of Amersfoort, and its attendance is only about 100 students, but on its faculty are many famous Belgian and Dutch professors. It was formed less than a year ago among Belgian refugees interned for the duration of the war at the Dutch town by that name. The students undergo no entrance examinations, choose their own courses of study and end them whenever they may desire.

A Grim Collection.

King Alfonso has a curious taste in collecting. In his private museum are grouped all the objects which have placed his life in danger, from a large glass vase which fell and nearly killed him when a child of five, to pieces of the bomb thrown at him in Barcelona and a fragment of the landau in which he was seated with President Loubet when his assassination was attempted in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

The Real Acme.

"The acme of happiness," gushed the ardent lover, "is to marry the woman you love."

"There's something in that," responded the old married man, "but the main point is to love the woman you marry."

Painter and Pawnbroker.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A., knows his Paris as well as most, and also a good many more out of the way parts of the world besides—Russia, Spain, Algiers, Turkey and the rest—which he has visited in the pursuit of his art, more especially during his earlier days, when he was less affluent than today, in which latter connection he once had an amusing experience. During a financial crisis he sought to effect a loan of $50 on the security of one of his own pictures. The pawnbroker offered $2.50, to the artist's indignation. "Why, the frame alone is worth more than that," he protested, to be met with the crushing reply, "I know it is, and it is on the frame that I am lending the money."—Westminster Gazette.

A Japanese Breakfast.

The usual Japanese breakfast consists of rice, miso, soup, pickles and occasionally fish. Tea is always served with meals and is drunk clear, without sugar or cream. Miso soup consists of strips of radishes, seaweed, eggplant or other vegetables cooked with bean curd and water. The cooking is not continued for a long period, and so few vegetables are used that the soup partakes only slightly of the flavor of the ingredients.

MUTILATE LANGUAGE

ENGLISHMEN SPEAK IN VERY SLOVENLY WAY.

Sir John Ervine Says Educated Men Are Becoming Unintelligible to Many People—Forbes-Robertson a Master of Pronunciation.

St. John Ervine, the well-known Irish playwright and author, is greatly distressed by the slovenly way the English language is spoken by Englishmen, and not long ago he upheld this contention in a spirited debate with Niger Playfair, a Scottish theatrical producer of note. The discussion took place at the London School of Economics, and owing to the fact that in the course of his arraingment, Mr. Ervine happened to mention the Prince of Wales some of his remarks were speedily cabled to all parts of the world, interested either in the prince or in the language he is accused of assaulting. Previous to the debate, Mr. Ervine had broadcast his thoughts on the subject of pronunciation and in consequence he said that he had received a protest from a Lincolnshire lady who said that he spoke with a vulgar Irish brogue and that the only people who spoke correct English were the best people in the South of England, "especially the dear King and Queen." Referring to this in the debate he reported that both the King and Queen pronounced their r's but that the Prince of Wales does not.

"He has a marked Cockney voice," said Mr. Ervine, "and says 'howpe' when he means 'hope.' One of his brothers, lately broadcasting, referred to his elder brother as the 'Dooka Yawk.' Now these are the high people of England; and they, the young ones, talk with this vile Cockney voice which is leaving the purlieus of Walworth and going to the purlieus of Mayfair-Shepherd's Market. My argument is not that we should all speak exactly in the same way—that would be deplorable; it is not that there is any standard of speech anywhere, but it is that people who elide their r's habitually, do not pronounce their r's, and who make diphthongs out of their vowels, are inarticulate and inaudible." He contended that any man who says "dinnah" when he means "dinner" ought not to be encouraged to talk at all. As a playwright he was moved to say that the course of this mispronunciation was invading the theatre, had, indeed, almost captured it, and the consequence was that people instead of taking opera glasses with them equipped themselves with ear trumpets when they went to see a play.

He ascribed this influence to Oxford, and he protested that since the war young actors and young actresses had become unintelligible for a great many people. Not the people from the suburbs but the people who had had the advantage of an Oxford education were primarily responsible for the degradation of the mother tongue. They say "lectchaw" for "lecture," and instead of saying "oh no" they say "Oo noo" or "Aw naw" or even "Ow now." These people have not the excuse of ignorance. They are educated people and are supposed to have training in pronunciation. It is not as though they had been brought up in the slums; it is not as though they were newly rich. The trouble with them is that they are just lazy. They are too indolent to take the trouble to open their mouths and speak clearly. They were so bored that the wonder was that they faced the fatigue of speaking at all. Mr. Ervine spoke of a publisher who said "recawnoise," "sawproise" and "quoite" which he considered even more objectionable than the maiden-ladyish manner of saying "recoignaise," "surpraise" and "quate."

Another charge he brought against the English people would seem to apply with equal force against Canadians and Americans. He reported that the Postmaster-General has actually appealed to the English people not to say "five" through the telephone, but to say something like "fife," the reason being that over the telephone it was extremely difficult to distinguish between "five" and "nine," the way most people pronounced them. We have heard the same complaints in Canada, and have read of desperate telephone managers in the United States who proposed that one or other of the numbers should be abolished. Failing that it was suggested that instead of saying "nine" telephone users should be obliged to say "niner." This indistinct speaking is said to be one of the reasons so many mistakes are made in telephone calls. It does not seem to cover the errors arising through the dial system. Mr. Ervine believed that mispronunciation was doing its share in undermining the religious life of the community, for in increasing numbers people remained away from church because they could not hear what the preacher was saying, or else they shrank from hearing the beautiful liturgy mutilated.

Mr. Playfair defended the universities and declared that while there were people in Oxford who were guilty of mispronunciation, but that as high a standard was to be found there as anywhere else in the Empire. He insisted that there was a standard pronunciation and that it was set by the theatre in London and by the national college. The understanding of English is guided by two things: Convention tempered by good taste, and context. He said that Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson talks the standard English speech. This is probably true, and proves that Mr. Ervine had the better of the debate, for not more than one person in a hundred speaks like Forbes-Robertson. Bernard Shaw once suggested that this eminent actor should be engaged to make numerous phonograph records to be set aside for future generations so that they might know how the language was spoken by a master of pronunciation in the early part of the twentieth century. It would seem more advisable if the records should be supplied to the public schools, so that the knowledge might be available for the present generation, which seems sadly in need of it.

ENCOURAGES SAFETY FIRST.

Employers Realize They Have a Liability Toward Employes.

Over $12,000,000 was awarded in 1925 by Workmen's Compensation i nwhich they are established for Boards in the six provinces of Canada in which they are established for compensation and medical aid to injured and killed employes. This enormous total must be a powerful inducement, aside from considerations of humanity, for employers in all these provinces to take every possible precaution for the prevention of accident. As we pointed out a few days ago it has had that effect with the lumber and the pulp and paper industries of Ontario. The Provincial Board of Health estimated that in 1923 compensation to the amount of upwards of $1,000,000 was paid by these two industries, and they themselves estimated that compensation added 50 cents to every thousand feet of lumber and 30 cents to every cord of pulpwood. They have taken practical steps to reduce not only this monetary loss, but the amount of unnecessary suffering among their employes, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.

A similar result has followed the operation of Workmen's Compensation in the State of New York. Mr. Hamilton, the Industrial Commissioner, reports that since the law came into effect there about seven years ago the sum of $177,000,000 has been paid out as compensation for loss of wages, and that about 2,750,000 employes and families were aided. He says that the result is increased attention to safety, and that, in fact, compensation acts as a first-class "Safety First" campaign. Moreover, he says, employers have learned to realize that they have a liability toward employes, and that it pays to prevent rather than to compensate for injury.

A LION-CUB NURSERY.

Johannesburg Zoo Most Successful Lion-Breeding Institute.

The Johannesburg Zoo, 6,000 feet above sea-level, lays claim to be the most successful lion-breeding institute in the world. In its short life—it is less than twenty-one years old—it has reared to maturity over 100 lions. The yearly average of five is now far exceeded. Last year ten were piloted through cubhood.

The simple secret of Johannesbug's success is fresh air. All the cages are built on the open-air plan, and when they are three days old, the cubs find the den open. Following their mother they make a tangle-footed and shaky debut into the sunshine. From that time the den is never closed, save when it rains or is exceptionally cold. The cubs are free to come and go as they please.

This, it is claimed, saves the babies from rickets and other cubhood ailments.

Experience has taught the authorities that no woman must handle the cubs. Lion mothers do not appreciate attar of roses. One unfortunate cub who had his nose dabbed with a power-puff by a foolish woman would have died from neglect. Its mother, refused to have it in the family, and it had to be raised by hand.

Lion cubs, however, are more or less of a drug on the animal market. The average price for a three-months-old cub is about $100.

As far as records go, two cage-bred lionesses at Johannesburg are entitled to world recognition. They presented the delighted authorities with quadruplets. Seven were raised successfully, but the eighth clambered on to the cage roof and wandered next door. It was suicidal, for a lone and childless lioness slew him

Behind the Times.

"John was a good man," said the disconsolate widow, "but he was so old fashioned to the last."

"How so?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"Why, he got killed by a runaway horse."

Professional Caution.

Burglar (just acquitted, to his lawyer)—I will drop in soon and see you.

Lawyer—Very good, but in the day time, please.

German and Spanish.

It is just about "nip and tuck" between those who speak German and those who speak Spanish, with the advantage somewhat on the side of the German. There are about 85,000,000 German speaking people in the world and about 82,000,000 speaking Spanish.

Unfortunately Expressed.

Violinist (one of a trio of amateurs who have just obliged with a rather lengthy performance)—Well, we've left off at last! Hostess—Thank you so much!—London Telegraph.

McINTOSH BROS.

Weekly Specials are always Bargains And This Week is no Exception

27 in. Flannelette

In Grey and Cream only. An extra heavy quality, English make. This week only, per yard .... .15

36 in. Flannelette

In plain White, Pink, Blue and other stripes, English make. This week only, per yard .... .25

30 in. English Domette

In three shades of Grey, two shades of Sand and Pink. Good value at 39c. This week only per yard .... .33

All Linen Towelling

In plain white, with pink or blue border, also striped. This week only per yard .... .17

Ladies' Silk Striped Vests and Bloomers

V. neck, with short and long sleeves, also cumfy cut. This week per garment .... .79

Ladies' Vests

Turnbull's perfect fitting, with V neck and no sleeves. This week per garment .... .50

McINTOSH BROS.

GOLDEN PLOVER.

Travels Farther Than Any Other Land-Feeding Bird.

The golden plover's outstanding claim to distinction is the fact that it travels farther than any other land-feeding bird in the distance between its breeding grounds (in the Arctic regions) and its winter home (in South America). After a six months' stay in its southern residence it returns to the shores of the Arctic Ocean by a route entirely different from that which it took southward. From the great plains of the Argentine, it flies up the centre of South and North America, traversing the dangerous Mississippi Valley, where the bird had been almost wiped out by spring shooting before the Migratory Bird Treaty came to its rescue.

After the young birds are hatched in the north, and able to fly the southward journey begins toward the Atlantic coast of Labrador, where an abundance of food is found in different kinds of berries. This prepares them for the long journey of 2,400 miles from Nova Scotia to South America, which has been illustrated by the Biological Survey of Washington in a recent chart. It has always been noticed that the heaviest flights occur during north-east storms, which would have a tendency to carry the migrating course. Long, perfect wings enable the plover to cover an immense distance at great speed without resting.

Like all plover, whose mellow notes can be imitated by hunters to bring them within range of their guns, golden plover have become so scarce that they are now protected all the year round. The plumage of the golden plover in the spring is grey on the back, mixed with bright yellow spots, and the breast is black. The black disappears after the breeding season, and the under parts are of a greyish white in both adults and young. The plumage varies considerably in many of the shore birds of the same species, which is rather confusing to the beginner in nature study.

The golden plover is almost cosmopolitan, and ranges over most of the world, from the Arctic regions almost as far south as the continents extend. The Pacific golden plover is mainly an Asiatic bird, but some breed in Alaska and migrate to the Hawaiian Islands.

OUR INSECT FRIENDS.

Harmless Creatures Are Killed In a Moment of Thoughtlessness.

Thousands of useful insects are destroyed every spring by over-zealous amateur gardeners, says a writer in an English paper. Although they know these insects are not harmful, they do not realize the good the creatures may do, and so kill them in a moment of thoughtlessness. The uglier the insect the more likely is it to be destroyed.

Spiders live almost entirely on noxious insects, most of them flies. Although certain spiders spin webs, by far the greater number forage round for themselves, pouncing on anything they come across. Centipedes, or "thousand-legs," as they are sometimes called, are carnivorous and destroy large numbers of injurious ground insects as well as snails, slugs and small worms. They must not be confused with millipedes, which are somewhat similar, but smaller, and do injury to plant roots.

That ugly beetle, the devil's coach-horse, is pre-eminently a staunch friend to the gardener. Both in its larval and adult forms it attacks and devours quantities of insects of every description. So whoever destroys it because of its repulsive appearance deprives himself of a good friend.

Ground beetles generally are beneficial to the gardener, especially the large purple species known as the violet ground beetle. This insect, owing to its continual underground life, has lost its original wings. It spends all its time among plant roots pursuing the marauders which congregate there.

Yet all beetles cannot be classed as beneficial, for there is no deadlier enemy to the gardener than the larva of the click beetle, commonly called the "wireworm." Also cockchafers, although beautiful to look at, are extremely destructive to plant life.

The gardener, in preserving his insect friends, must not forget his other helpers. These include the ever-present starlings, the thrushes, the tits and, to a lesser degree, the frogs and toads.

A Glass Fallacy.

Most people believe that a thick tumbler stands heat better than a thin one. Science, however, discountenances this belief, since it has been proved that glass is a very poor conductor of heat, and when hot water is poured into a thick glass tumbler, the inner layers of the glass are soon at a much higher temperature than the outer layers. This high temperature causes a great expansion, and the outer layers are then burst by the expansion of the inner ones.

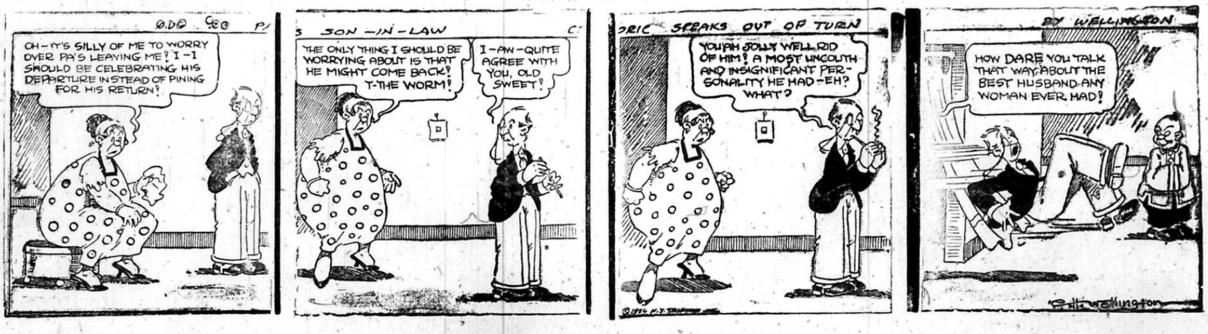
Rain.

It is estimated that more than 300 cubic miles of water fall as rain daily upon the surface of the earth; this is approximately at the rate of 16,000,000 tons per second.

Children's Courts In New Zealand.

Children's courts have been esablished by the New Zealand Government and three women have been appointed to sit with the magistrates, who will be specially selected to deal with juvenile offenders. Children's courts will be kept clear of police and the court atmosphere.

Pa's Son-in-Law



Wilson's- Hardware



Let us show you the latest improved model of our famous

Companion Range

Its popularity is its best recommendation

D. B. WILSON

Phone 138

Insurance!

Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

We have been in the insurance business for years and can give you good service.

Agents for all classes of Insurance.

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

Radios and Batteries

Authorized Dealers for Stromberg-Carlson Radios.

These sets can be heard any night by appointment.

We carry a full line of Eveready Radio Batteries ; all styles and prices. Phones and Speakers.

We have just installed one of the latest type Chargers to look after your car or radio storage battery.

Get your Radio License from us

Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. Estimates given freely.

The Thermo Water Heater has no equal.

We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolators, Curling Tongues.

National Electric Ranges ; also the Beach Electric Range.

Call and see our new line in Heaters. The Tropical Heater one that drives away cold. Just the thing to save lighting the furnace during the early fall months.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367

Residence Phone 112-F.



WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,

Napanee, - Ontario

SCRANTON COAL

VanLuven

HEAT FOLKS

BUY YOUR COAL NOW



There is a hospitable feeling about a well-heated store.

That makes people want to come in and buy.

If your sales fall off in the bitter, winter weather,

Warm up the atmosphere.

With Heat Folks' coal.

And watch your crowd of customers grow.

Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

VanLuven

Phone 92 Napanee

The Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal on June 30 closed its twelfth fiscal year of operation. Figures from Washington show that the total number of transits for the year was 5,926 while tolls aggregated $22,931,826.23 Compared with the preceding fiscal year this was an increase of 524, or 11 per cent. in number of transits, and $1,530,532.47, or 7.1 per cent. in tolls collected. The 5,197 commercial transits carried an aggregate cargo of 26,340,448 long tons through the canal. Of the total number of transits during the last fiscal year, 534 were United States Government vessels, which paid no tolls, and transported 177,047 long tons of cargo. Had the latter vessels paid the usual tolls the canal revenues would have been increased approximately $926,863.

Wireless for Mountaineers.

In view of the difficulty of fitting refuge huts for mountaineers with the telephone, says a writer in the Electrical Review, experiments have been carried out during the past three years with wireless. The Radio Club de France has now decided to equip some of the more generally frequented refuges with transmitting as well as receiving sets.

The decision presents greater difficulties than are at first apparent; specially resistant apparatus has to be constructed that is sufficiently light to be transported on the backs of men, no animals being able to reach the heights where the refuges are situated.

Country With No Misses.

Married women and spinsters will soon be indistinguishable by name in Denmark, as they will both be addressed by the single prefix "Frue" (Mrs.).

Plow Shares

are needed

By Now

so

Buy Now

from

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

A large and complete stock always on hand.

We also carry Wilkinson, Perrin, and Percival Plows and Repairs for same.

Deal with us and save money.

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

9.30—Class meeting.

Public worship at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by the pastor.

11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Monday, 8 p.m.—Young People's League.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

Visitors cordially invited to all services.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Whitefish nets, herring nets, trout nets, cotton line and Leader net. Whitefish nets of very strong thread and over size mesh now in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Notice of Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the V.O.N. will be held in the Public Library, Tuesday evening, October 9th, at 7 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

Secretary.

N. C. I. Field Day.

The Napanee Collegiate Institute will hold its annual Field Day on Friday, October 8th. The field events will be held in the morning on the Collegiate grounds and the track events at the Driving Park in the afternoon. The parents and friends of the pupils are earnestly requested to be present.

Social Evenings.

A series of social evenings, similar to those held last winter, will be held in the rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, I.O.O.F., in the Oddfellows' Temple (formerly the Harshaw Block) commencing Wednesday, October the 6th. These evenings are open to Oddfellows and their invited friends.

Gas Truck Struck by Train.

The C. P. R. noon flyer, running a little late, hit a McColl Bros. gasoline truck at the cemetery crossing west of Belleville on Saturday. The truck contained 649 gallons of gas and immediately exploded. The engineer and fireman of the train were burned with flying gas. The driver of the truck was badly burned and had one leg nearly severed. Two unknown men who were being given a lift by the truck were burned to death. A Ford coupe standing by the road waiting for the train to pass was caught by the flying gas and practically destroyed. The train also took fire. The gas truck was completely destroyed.

House and Garage Burned.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGiffin, who are living on their farm on a side road, off from the Belleville road about half a mile east of the Deseronto boundary road, lost their residence and garage on Saturday night by fire. Mr. McGiffin had returned from Napanee a little late Saturday night with his milk truck. He ran the truck into the garage which was adjacent to the residence and immediately went to bed and went to sleep. Later he and Mrs. McGiffin were awakened by the frantic barking of their dog. They discovered their home to be all ablaze and barely made their escape without having time to dress themselves. The fire had gained such headway that when help arrived there was no chance to save any of the contents which were totally destroyed.

Crozier—Baldwin.

The marriage of Miss Lena Dell Crozier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Crozier, Switzerville, and Mr. Allen C. Baldwin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Baldwin, Anderson, was solemnized in Sydenham St. United Church, Kingston, by Rev. W. T. G. Brown, D.D., on Tuesday, September 28th, 1928, at 10.30 a.m. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of French Grey crepe back satin with blue and silver trimming. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for a motor trip to Montreal, Ottawa, and other eastern points, the bride travelling in a dress of navy romaine, with metallic embroidery and mole grey trimming and wearing a coat of grey charmeen with platinum coney and tailored hat to match.

Contributions Acknowledged.

The Treasurer of the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives desires gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions—received in Napanee by the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association.

J. G. Daly	$10 00
Gibbard Furniture Co.	10 00
A. Woods	5 00
Rev. W. P. Woodger	5 00
M. B. Mills Co.	2 00
C. A. Wilson	2 00
J. M. Graham	2 00
R. S. Wales	2 00
C. A. Wisenhan	2 00
J. G. Fennell	2 00
R. D. Sinclair	2 00
Mrs. A. A. Smith	2 00
Rev. W. J. Thornton	2 00
Rev. A. J. Wilson	2 00
Judge J. E. Madden	2 00
P. Killorin	2 00
C. W. Vanderwoort	2 00
R. M. Sills	2 00
D. B. Wilson	2 00
J. L. Boyes	2 00
J. J. Haines	2 00
The Graham Co.	2 00
F. L. Hoopel	2 00
Mrs. L. Wartman	1 00
Maggie	1 00
H. M. Scott	1 00
G. S. Reid	1 00
F. E. Scott	1 00
A. S. Kimmerly	1 00
W. S. Herrington	1 00
Lazier's	1 00
Sundry Subscriptions	75
	$75 75

Summer Necessities.

Screen doors, window screens, lawn hose, coal oil stoves, electric irons.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Sand Hill Church : Public worship 10.30 a.m.

Bay Bay Church : Sunday School 1.30 p.m. ; Public Worship 2.30 p.m.

Gretna Church : Sunday School 10.30 a.m. ; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.

Subject—Report of United Church Convention held in Toronto on 5th, 6th and 7th.

ADOLPHUSTOWN UNITED CHURCH.

Rev. H. Stainton, Pastor.

11 a.m.—Adolphustown.

3 p.m.—Hayburn.

7.30 p.m.—Shilleville.

Hayburn Anniversary, Sept. 26th. Rev. G. McQuade, B.A., speaker.

Quarterly Board meeting at Conway Sept. 28th.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00 — Evensong. Preacher, Very Rev. W. W. Craig, D.D., Dean and Rector of St. George's Cathedral.

CALL VANLUVEN

For Cannel Coal for your fireplace.

Cheese Board.

841 colored and 146 white cheese were offered on Saturday's board. All sold at 17 1-16c.

Golden Jubilee Anniversary.

Gretna United Church corner stone was laid in 1876 by Rev. S. Wright. This anniversary will be celebrated by appropriate Golden Jubilee Anniversary services and supper with entertainment on October 24th and 25th. Rev. E. Farnsworth, of Canifton, a former pastor, will preach on Sunday, at 2 p.m. On October 25th a Jubilee Supper and entertainment will be given, beginning at 6.30 p.m. 45-ap

Card of Thanks.

Will the many kind friends and neighbors of the late John S. Curle's family please accept their thanks and appreciation through the columns of the Express for the many kind acts and assistance shown them during their recent sad bereavement, in the death of their dear father. Also for the many beautiful floral tributes.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, and Mr. Willet Curle.

Teachers' Convention.

The teachers of the Lennox Inspectorate will hold their annual convention in the Napanee Collegiate Institute on Thursday and Friday, October 11th and 12th. A special feature of the convention will be the evening meeting on Thursday, when Prof. McClement of Queen's University, will address the meeting. Subject, "Winged Friends and Winged Foes." The public are cordially invited to attend this lecture. Admission free.

Polling on November 22 if Bye-Elections Held.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Tentative plans for the bye-election of Cabinet Ministers suggest nominations about Nov. 15th and polling, in the case of any contests, on Nov. 22nd. The dates cannot be set definitely until all the writs affecting ministerial seats are received from the voting on Sept. 14th. It is expected, however, that all will be in by Oct. 10th, after that about thirty-five days must intervene between the date of issue of the new writs and that which is set for polling. The present intention is to have all the bye-elections on the same day.

TRADITION TO SUIT SELF.

Prince Dislikes Card Games and Has No Box at Opera.

When the Prince of Wales recently addressed the Royal British Association, he was not content to deliver a speech prepared by a secretary, but instead he dug up all he has own material. In this he set a precedent for many persons less exalted than himself.

This fact led a friend of King Edward to remark that no one knew what "that young fellow would be up to next." Continuing the discussion of this theme, he is quoted by the Manchester Guardian Weekly as saying:

The prince never does anything that his father and grandfather regularly did as Prince of Wales, and does many things that neither of them ever did. When King Edward was prince and King George was prince you could tell exactly every year what they would be doing at any specific time. There would be Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Cowes, Sandringham, foreign spas, Scotland, and so on. Their visits to Paris would be observed there.

Now the present prince does nothing regularly except fulfil his official engagements. He never goes to Newmarket and hardly ever to any flat races, except upon occasions when he has actually been heard to describe the Derby as a great waste of time! He hardly ever shoots, he never goes yachting, he has no box at the opera, and he only plays cards if he cannot get out of it.

King Edward could not sleep until he had his cards at night, and King George, until he gave up bridge when auction bridge came in, holding that after learning one game well he was not going to the trouble of relearning it all, was a steady bridge player.

Then look at what the prince does that his father and grandfather never did. He has a passion for hunting, he plays golf, swims, plays squash, does some hard walking, and dances unceremoniously and vigorously. He has broken down the traditions of two genegrations of royalty, and has set up new precedents.

In short, the prince holds up the light end and the heavy end of his job as well as they can be done. If he leaves out the middle only old fellows like myself notice it.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.

10.30 a.m.—Public worship.

11.35 a.m.—Church School and Bible Classes.

6.30—Organ recital.

7.00—Evening worship.

Rev. Dr. Laker will preach at both services.

Monday, 7.30—Y. P. S.

Wednesday, 7.30—"An Hour of Bible Study."

Library at Wilton.

The Wilton branch of the Women's Institute has arranged to open a travelling library in that village which will be a great convenience. The ladies have been working for some time on this branch of Institute activity and the announcement was made at a recent meeting. The Library will be in charge of Mrs. K. N. Storms. A sewing class is also being organized.

Neilson-MacDonald.

The marriage took place on Saturday last at Trinity United Church, Stella, of Ellen Lillian, daughter of Mr. Sylvester Macdonald to Mr. Frederick S. Neilson, son of Mrs. J. S. Neilson. The church was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and flowers and many friends of both the young people were present. Rev. R. G. Fry performed the ceremony.

"FOR THOSE IN PERIL."

The Editor, Montreal Daily Star:

Sir,—It has been the custom ever since I can remember, for the congregations of churches to sing and pray for the safety of those about to cross the ocean and, "for those in peril on the sea." May I suggest, not in any spirit of levity, but with all due reverence, that we also pray "for those in peril on the street." It is now safer to cross the sea than to cross a city street.

A POOR PEDESTRIAN.

"MY AIN COUNTRIE"

Writer of This Plaintive Poem Was an American Lady.

Mary Lee, writer of the plaintive little poem, "My Ain Countrie"—not to be confused with a writer southern writer, Mary Elizabeth Lee, who also published poetry—was born at Hackensack, New York, in 1823.

While an infant her mother died, and an aged grandmother, a Scotswoman aided by a Scottish nurse took charge of and brought her to maturity. The quaint old Scottish lullabies, which sung her to sleep in her earliest years, made an impression upon her mind which remained with all her days, although highly educated, refined, and the possessor of much literary ability.

Greatest care had been taken to train her in Christian principles, and she was always notable for her implicit belief in the divine guidance.

She wrote several short poems which appeared in religious and other journals, and were collected in a volume published in the eighteen seventies. In this appeared "My Ain Country," written when she was twenty-three years of age, and published in the New York Observer.

Miss Lee explained that she was moved to write her poem after reading the following touching narrative: "Many years ago John Macduff and his young bride left Scotland on a sailing vessel for America, there to seek their fortunes.

"After carrying a few weeks in New York they went West, and were successful in accumulating a good competence. By and by the wife's health began to fail. The anxious husband asked if she was homesick.

"'John,' was her answer, 'I am weeping for my ain country; will ye no tak me to the sea, that I may see the ships sailing to the homeland once more.'

"Her husband's heart was moved with compassion. In a few weeks he sold their Western home and took his wife East to a pleasant little cottage by the sea, whose farther shore broke on the rocks that line the coast of Scotland. She would often sit and gaze wistfully at the ships sailing from the bay, one after another disappearing below the horizon on their way to her ain countrie.

"Although she uttered no complaint, it was evident that she was silently pining away. John was afraid that she would die in a foreign land; and as an effort to save her he sold his New England home, and took her back across the ocean.

"She speedily recovered by the keen mountain air, the sight of purple heather, nodding bluebells, and hedge-rows white with fragrant hawthorn blossoms in bonnie Scotland, her own dear native land. To her it was home. And there is no sweeter word in any language than 'home!'"

The simple pathetic little story worked upon Miss Lee's womanly feelings. She could not get away from it and found herself after a time thinking of the home country of the Christians.

"They desire a better country, that is a heavenly," (Hebrews XI., 16) came into her well informed mind, and combined with the memory of the Scotswoman's love for her old home to send her to her desk for the composition of her best known poem.

It was set to music suggested by old Scottish melodies by a lady of Scottish descent, Mrs. Ione T. Hanna, and at once became popular. Mr. Ira D. Sankey the singing evangelist, added it to his repertoire, and made it one of his chief favorites. Sung with the pathos and simplicity, of which there were few greater masters, he moved to tears hundreds of thousands in hundreds of audiences in various parts of the world with it, and his companion, Mr. D. L. Moody, used to declare that none of Sankey's hymns were more touchingly useful and beautiful. With what success the hymn was used in the great meetings these evangelists held in Scotland, can be imagined.

Miss Lee married a Mr. Demarest a few years after writing the poem, and with him went to live in Pasadena, California, where after a useful, busy life she died in 1887, and was taken back for burial in New York state, near to where she had lived when she wrote "My Ain Countrie."

VANLUVEN

Sells the D. L. & W. Coal, the better coal, in stove, eggs and chestnut sizes. We can supply you all winter. We deliver promptly.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS

FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT



PEMBER'S

The house with the unrivalled reputation for quality Hair Goods.

Free Demonstration and Display

—at—

Hotel Campbell House

Napanee

Monday, Oct. 11th

See Dorenwend's Patent Structure with the new sight proof parting.

Telephone Mr. Knight, at the hotel, for appointment.

The W. T. Pember Stores Limited

129 Yonge St., Toronto.

GET IT AT

WALLACE'S

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Conway Tearle, handsome screen actor, who will be seen here in "THE SPORTING LOVER" his new First National picture, is accredited in Hollywood with having had more romances than Romeo ever dreamed of.

Also a two reel comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Lloyd Hughes and Dolores del Rio head the acting contingent in "PALS FIRST." Miss Dolores is the beautiful Mexican heiress whose sudden rise to screen stardom is one of the nine wonders of Hollywood.

Also a good comedy.

Also a 2-reel Western.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Art Acord, star of "RUSTLERS' RANCH," the Blue Streak Westerner, has won dozens of roping and bucking contests at various rodoes over the West.

Also a special comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

"The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him," Deut. 23-12 ; "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." Rom. 12-24 ; "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God," Eph. 4-30; "Be merciful unto me for they be many that fight against me." Ps. 56-2 ; "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." Heb. 1-14 ; "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God," 1 John 3-1.

'Tis religion that can give,
Sweetest pleasures while we live;
'Tis religion must supply
Solid comfort when we die.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Paints.

Martin - Senour 100% pure paints, white lead, oils and glass, always in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Lease Expired on the Old Stand

See Us

In our new premises, Oct. 2nd, where we will handle the same good quality of

Fresh, Cooked and Smoked Meats

Fish and Poultry in Season

All other lines we are discarding

So out they Go at Cost

'Phone number still the same, 36

Yours truly,

WM. DAVIS, Your Butcher

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Has for 58 years maintained the highest standards in thorough business training. Students come here from Newfoundland, Bermuda, British West Indies, South America, the United States and all parts of Canada.

Write for the College catalogue.

dec-21 I. L. MOORE, Principal.

Does YOUR Church Need Decorating ?

Some person has said "Cleanliness Comes Next to Godliness."

You start the ball rolling—suggest something being done—get a committee together. Name the day and hour for meeting at your church.

'Phone or write C. B. Scantlebury, Church Decorator, Belleville, to meet your committee. He will be there—offer suggestions—give you sketches ; all without cost to you.

Just command this superior Church Decorating Service by writing

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Belleville.

Exclusive Church Decorator.

A few recently decorated churches by this firm are : Switzerville United, Strathcona United, Wooler United, Presbyterian at Stirling.

38-tf

Banking Service and Prosperity

PROSPERITY on the farm is largely dependent on factors beyond the realm of the farmers' control. There must be a good market demand for farm products and the production costs must be kept in proper relation with market returns. Our Branch Manager is thoroughly familiar with the business of farming and is ready to assist in carrying your farm program to a successful conclusion.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH—H. R. McHoull, *Manager*

Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Tamworth

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Enough's Enough!

Robert Watson of Winnipeg, western publicity man of the Hudson Bay Company, popular novelist, and treasurer of the Canadian Authors' Association, was discussing the standards of several well-known American magazines recently in company with a number of other Canadian writers, and told the following sea tale as fact, not fiction. "Coming into New York on a big liner not long ago," says Mr. Watson, rolling his "r's" round in his Scottish way, "were two writers. They had been talking over American markets for their wares. Atlantic?" asked one of the other. "Do you expect to contribute to the Indeed not,' responded the second man earnestly. 'I have been contributing freely to the Atlantic for five days, and that is quite enough for me.'"

Dick Turpin's Lair.

Dick Turpin's lair, and long before his time the site of fortified camps of early Britons, Romans, Saxons and Danes, was recently dedicated as a public park. It is part of the Maryon-Wilson Estate, well-wooded and undulating ground, in the neighborhood of Shooter's Hill and Blackheath. The new park is 31¾ acres in extent, and is the gift of Sir Spenser Pocklington Maryon-Wilson, who offered it to the London County Council as a gift, to be used as a public open space.

Mamma Sets Example.

Edna Best, the noted English actress, is Mrs. Seymour Beard in private life and is the mother of charming twins. She tells a story of how one night, persuading them to go to bed, she reminded them that baby chickens went to roost at that time.

"Yes," was the reply of one of the young hopefuls, "but the mamma hen goes with them."

BRITISH MOTOR HERE TO STAY.

Large Canadian Factory to Be Erected Within the Next Year.

"Our hat is in the ring and it is there to stay. The Canadian motor market is to see an invasion of English manufactured motor cars unprecedented in the history of the country. Morris Motors, Limited, within the next twelve months intend erecting a Canadian branch factory equal in size and equipment to any now operating in this country," declared J. W. Pickavant, Canadian representative of Morris Motors, Ltd., at the first annual banquet for his sales and office staff at Toronto recently.

"One year ago I reached Toronto with three cars for exhibition, without garage or salesroom in which to leave the cars. You all know what our success the first year has been. I think we all honestly believe the Canadian buying public is interested and anxious to support an English concern if our product is equal or superior to the American article."

Mr. Pickavant gave each member of his administrative staff a share of J. W. Pickavant stock as an appreciation of their loyal co-operation and will make this a regular gift to each new employe until $25,000 has been absorbed. The employes presented their chief with a fountain pen.

Lepers In South Africa.

The latest official figures show that there are 2,174 lepers confined in the Government asylums in the Union of South Africa, 129 being Europeans and 1,925 natives. Last year 49 lepers, 48 of who were natives, escaped, while 176 were discharged probationally as the disease had been arrested and they were considered non-infective. In addition 21 were found to be non-leprous. During the year 233 lepers died.

William of Wykeham.

As a necessary adjunct and accessory to Winchester school, William of Wykeham founded New college at Oxford, and the publication of the charter of foundation of the latter establishment bears the date of November 26, 1379. Wykeham, to this day, is one of the most popular characters in English history, and his biography is indeed a large part of it.—Chicago Journal.

Violin Superstitions.

There is no musical instrument about which cling so many queer notions and superstitions as the violin. One of the strangest is that held by so many people that the tone of a violin is often improved by its being broken and then mended. It seems almost incredible, but that very idea is believed by thousands of people.

Oldtime Sleeping Couches.

The ancients slept on skins, but later beds were made of rushes, heather and straw. The Romans were the first to use feathers to make their beds more comfortable. Heliogabalus, 218 B. C., is credited with having employed air cushions, and air beds were used generally in the Sixteenth century.

His Time Would Come.

Herbert was watching Hazel dress her doll. He wanted her to play with him, and remarked that he didn't like dolls. "Well," replied Hazel, philosophically, "you might just as well learn now, for some day you'll marry and then you'll have to help take care of your children."

Wholesale Joy in Labor.

The joy that comes to us in the knowledge that we can labor, that we can fill a niche in this busy world, is enough to compensate us for the effort. On our ability to labor depends our existence, contentment and happiness.

Was a Mammoth Elephant.

Fossilized bones of a huge elephant recently discovered in France include a tusk weighing 440 pounds and a tooth weighing seventeen pounds. Scientists say that the animal must have stood over thirteen feet high.

Ancient Scottish Yew Tree.

A yew tree in a Scotch graveyard was in 1060 noted as being one of the largest trees in existence. It is still standing, and according to some authorities is over three thousand years old.

Unappreciated.

A man once acted as a peacemaker between a friend and his wife, and just to show how little they cared, neither of them attended his funeral. —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Herring Fisheries.

The herring forms the chief fisheries of the British Isles, and it is estimated that 2,200,000,000 herrings are landed in Britain during one season.

Canadian Nationality

Despite all the complaints which have been hurled at the census enumerators—behind their backs—it seems that Canadian nationality has official recognition, and the interesting fact is disclosed by the report of the 1921 census, just issued, that it is the internationalizing of the nations which is responsible, says the Toronto Globe, editorially. In other words, as the report states, "the participation of Canada in the Peace Treaty and in the League of Nations has made it necessary for an official definition of Canadian nationality and of Canadian nationality to be made for the first time in Canada, since among different measures adopted in connection with the operations of the League were provisions defining certain rights and privileges to be enjoyed by the nationals of members of the League."

So, after all, there is such a thing as a Canadian, no matter how strenuously the census enumerator may brush aside the point to get at family history. And the enumerator knew it, or should have known it, although he may not have taken the trouble to explain to the "anxious inquirer." The information concerning citizenship was collected in 1921 under this instruction:

It is proper to use "Canadian" as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany, or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as "Canadian"; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality or citizenship according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents.

To make it clear, a Canadian national is defined as "any British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act, the wife of any such citizen, any person born out of Canada whose father was a Canadian national at the time of that person's birth, or, with regard to persons born before the passing of this Act (1910), any person whose father at the time of such birth possessed all the qualifications of a Canadian national."

It is noticed from the report, however, that many foreign-born persons did not appreciate the privilege of Canadian nationality sufficiently to adopt it. Possibly they did not know there was such a thing. Out of 890,282 alien-born in the country in 1921 only 57.8 per cent. had become citizens. This was better than in 1911, when only 45.8 per cent. were naturalized, and in 1901, when the percentage was 56.3.

Nearly half of the foreign-born people in the country came from the United States, and 62.63 per cent. of them had become citizens. Of the 6,776 Icelanders, more than 56 per cent. were naturalized. The Scandinavians came next in percentage. Nearly 68 per cent. of the German-born and more than 61 per cent. of the Russian-born were citizens. Less than 5 per cent. of the Chinese took our papers, a little over 29 per cent. of the Greeks, and about 30 per cent. of the Italians. Of the 127,292 natives of Austria-Hungary in the country, nearly 60 per cent. were naturalized. There were 110,814 Russians and 50,825 from Norway and Sweden.

It requires five years' residence in the country to obtain naturalization, and it is possible that numbers of these aliens had not been here long enough. To make citizens of such people, however, and teach them their obligations and responsibilities, is one of the problems which Canada will have to face, along with her bid for a greater population.

Scotland's Granite Industry.

The granite industry in Scotland was the subject of an address given at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Rotary Club. The speaker said that for the past twenty years, Aberdeen had created a world market for granite other than her own. So long as the technique of working granite was confined to Aberdeen, foreign granite could not compete either abroad or at home, but Aberdeen masons had been exported to America and Scandinavia and these countries were now able to compete not only in their own home markets, but were invading the home markets of Scotland as well. The outlook was serious and the position of Aberdeen as the centre of the trade was threatened. Last year 800,000 tons of foreign granite were imported at a cost of over seven million dollars.

Canadian Hard Stuff.

"Canadian hard stuff is coming through to a Chicago bakery," prohibition agents were tipped. So they seized a box car and spent a day unloading cedar kindling. "Sure," said the baker, "it's Canadian hard stuff —hard cedar chips we use for starting the oven fires. Thanks for unloading it." The agents are seeking the tipster.

Blind Horses.

Blind horses never err in choosing their diet when grazing. Their sense of smell guides them infallibly in the selection of food.

Weight of an Inch of Rain.

The weight of an inch of rain on an acre of ground is 226,512 pounds.

Spider's Web Stronger Than Steel.

Scientists assert the thin thread in a spider's web is 50 per cent stronger than a steel wire of the same size could be made.

Moslem Religious Intolerance.

Nothing is more hateful to a Moslem than to see the Koran in the hands of an unbeliever.

Jam From Rose Leaves.

The commercial value of roses is fully appreciated in Bulgaria, where the perfume industry gives employment to thousands of people.

The fields around Kazanlik are red with damask roses cultivated for the essence we call attar, and for which nearly sixty shillings an ounce is paid. Only the red rose is used, and this must be plucked just before dawn, when the flower begins to open, but has not yet been heated by the sun.

A ton of rose leaves produces less than twelve ounces of the essential oil, which, diluted with alcohol, forms the basis of attar.

Rose leaves are also used in the Balkans crystallized as a sweetmeat or made into jam, though it is not used with bread, but eaten with a spoon and washed down with a glass of water.

Latin Words in Our Language.

The Norman-French people who settled England gave to English-speaking people several thousand words with a few alterations. Then, at the Revival of Learning, a still larger number of Latin words came into our language. The Latin word facilis became facile; the word natio appeared as nation; the word opinio as opinion; the verb separatum as separate; and so on with thousands of other words. And, since that time, new Latin words have been coming yearly into our language and settling there.—From "The Art of Writing English."

French Claim to Mont Blanc.

Mont Blanc, the "monarch of mountains," as Byron called it, is mainly in France, and the ascent is commonly made from Chamonix. Chamonix and Mont Blanc are in the French department of Haute-Savoie. And the fact that most persons believe them to be in Switzerland annoys the French very much indeed, especially the residents of that region. So there is a campaign on foot now to rebaptize the "department de la Haute-Savoie" and call it "department du Mont Blanc."

Out of the Rut.

The fiddlers three had just responded to old King Cole's hurry call. "Too many strings in the band, boys," said his majesty, "and you've got exactly one week from now to show me some real jazzbo stuff as torn off by a muted cornet, a saxophone and a set o' drums with all the trimmings. And if you don't make good, gadzooks and odsbodikins, you'd do well to settle your worldly affairs. Get me?"—Buffalo Express.

To Write Good English.

To be able to write good and pure English, one must habitually dwell and sympathize with men and women who write English of this character. Any young student who reads and enjoys Goldsmith, Jane Austen, Walter Scott, Macaulay, Froude, Stevenson, and other writers of similar rank, will certainly come in time to write good and pure English himself.—Melklejohn.



Find it best for cleanliness

Don't call the plumber when the sink drain gets choked. A little Gillett's Lye will probably clear it in a few minutes. Scores of other uses around the sanitary home.

GILLETT'S PURE FLAKE LYE

The Torch of Civilization.

In the history of civilization first one nation arises and becomes the torch bearer and then another takes the torch as it becomes stronger, the stronger always pushing the weaker aside and becoming in its turn the leader. Each nation that has borne the torch of civilization has followed some path peculiarly its own. Egyptian, Syrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, Frank, all had their ideal of power—order and progress directed under supreme authority, maintained by armied organization. We Anglo-Saxons bear the torch of civilization because we possess the principles of civil liberty, and we have the character, or should have the character, which our fathers have transmitted to us, with which to uphold it. If we have not, then be sure that with the certainty of a law of nature some nation—it may be one or it may be another—already knocking at our doors, will push us from the way and take the torch and bear it onward, and we shall go down.—Thomas Nelson Page.

Meteors.

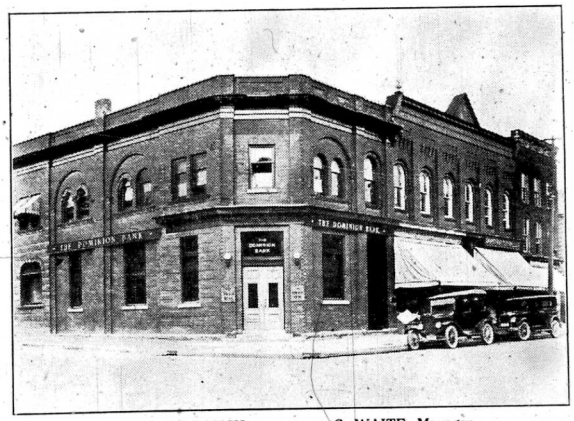
A meteor is a sudden luminous phenomenon, as of a star or bright body, in rapid motion through the air, produced by a small mass of matter perhaps from the celestial spaces striking the air with planetary velocity, and suffering heating, dissipation, or combustion. Before encountering the earth they travel in their own orbits.

How Man Spends His Time.

A French statistician has been dabbling with figures to find out just what man does with that precious thing called time. He concludes that at the age of 50 years the average man has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500, walked 800, amused himself 4,000, spent 1,500 eating, and was ill 500 days.

NEW - NAPANEE - PREMISES

On Monday, the 4th October
Our New Premises were opened for business



Established in 1878, Napanee is one of the oldest offices in the chain of Dominion Bank Branches which now extends from coast to coast, and also embraces London, Eng., and New York.

Up to 1906 there were only two Banks in the whole County of Lennox and Addington, our Napanee Branch being one. Thus it may well be said that The Dominion Bank was a pioneer of banking service in this historic county, and by its record has merited the great public confidence reposed in it.

During the 48 years that this Bank has been serving the citizens of this district, there have been developments in every department of banking—the common use of cheques, Bank Money Orders, Travellers' Cheques, Safety Deposit Boxes, etc., etc.

To meet the changing and increasing demands of modern business The Dominion Bank is continually adapting and extending its facilities. We offer the public a thoroughly comprehensive and up-to-date banking service.

NAPANEE BRANCH C. WAITE, Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

	PAID UP CAPITAL	RESERVE FUND	TOTAL ASSETS
31st December 1878 - -	$ 970,250	$ 300,000	$ 4,277,201
31st December 1925 - -	$6,000,000	$8,000,000	$127,933,136



A. W. AUSTIN
President



C. A. BOGERT
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. Y. EATON
President The T. Eaton Co., Limited
Toronto

E. W. HAMBER
Pres. B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., Limited.
Vancouver

A. W. AUSTIN
President

W. W. NEAR
Pres. Page Hersey Tubes Limited
Toronto

C. S. BLACKWELL
Chairman of the Board

WILMOT L. MATTHEWS
Pres. Canada Malting Co. Limited

C. A. BOGERT
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager

F. GORDON OSLER
Capitalist
Toronto

H. H. WILLIAMS
Retired
Toronto

R. S. McLAUGHLIN
Pres. General Motors of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA

The Strength of the Pines

By Edison Marshall

Author of "The Voice of the Pack"

Illustrations by Irwin Myers

Copyright by Little, Brown & Co.

BOOK ONE

THE CALL OF THE BLOOD

CHAPTER I

Bruce was wakened by the sharp ring of his telephone bell. Instantly he was fully aroused, in complete control of all his faculties. And this is not especially common to men bred in the security of civilization. Rather it is a trait of the wild creatures; a little matter that is quite necessary if they care at all about living. Frontiersmen learn the trait, too; but as Bruce was a dweller of cities it seemed somewhat strange in him.

Then he grunted rebelliously and glanced at his watch beneath the pillow. He had gone to bed early; it was just midnight now.

He had no doubts whatever concerning the nature of this call. There had been one hundred like it during the previous month. His foster father had recently died, his estate was being settled up, and Bruce had been having a somewhat strenuous time with his creditors. He understood the man's real financial situation at last; at his death the whole business structure collapsed like the eggshell it was. Bruce had supposed that most of the debts had been paid now; he wondered, as he fumbled into his bedroom slippers, whether the thousand or so dollars that were left would cover the claim of the man who was now calling him to the telephone.

"This is Mr. Duncan," he said coldly into the transmitter.

"How do you do, Mr. Duncan," a voice answered. "Pardon me if I got you up. I want to talk to your son, Bruce."

Bruce emitted a little gasp of amazement. Whoever talked at the end of the line obviously didn't know that the elder Duncan was dead. Bruce had a moment of grim humor in which he mused that this voice would have done rather well if it could arouse his foster father to answer it. "The elder Mr. Duncan died last month," he answered simply. There was not the slightest trace of emotion in his tone. No wayfarer on the street could have been, as far as facts went, more of a stranger to him; there was no sense of loss at his death and no cause for pretense now. "This is Bruce speaking."

He heard the other gasp. "Old man, I'm sorry," his contrite voice came. "I didn't know of your loss. This is Barney—Barney Wegan—and I just got in from the West. Haven't had a bit of news for months. Accept my earnest sympathies—"

"Barney! Of course." The delight grew on Bruce's face; for Barney Wegan, a man whom he had met and learned to know on the gym floor of his club, was quite near to being a real friend. "And what's up, Barney?"

The man's voice changed at once—went back to its same urgent, but rather embarrassed tone. "You won't believe me if I tell you, so I won't try to tell you over the phone. But I must come up—right away. May I?"

"Of course—"

"I'll be there in a minute."

Bruce hung up, slowly descended to his library, and flashed on the lights.

For the first time he was revealed plainly. His was a familiar type; but at the same time the best type, too. He had the face and the body of an athlete, a man who keeps himself fit; and there was nothing mawkish or effeminate about him. It is true that men did look twice at Bruce's eyes, set in a brown, clean-cut face, never knowing exactly why they did so. They had startling potentialities. They were quite clear now, wide-awake and cool, yet they had a strange depth of expression and shadow that might mean, somewhere beneath the bland and cool exterior, a capacity for great emotions and passions.

He had only a few minutes to wait; then Barney Wegan tapped at his door. This man was bronzed by the sun, never more fit, never straighter and taller and more lithe. He had just come from the far places. The embarrassment that Bruce had detected in his voice was in his face and manner, too.

"You'll think I'm crazy for routing you out at this time of night, Bruce," he began. "And I'm going to get this matter off my chest as soon as possible and let you go to bed. It's all batty, anyway. But I was cautioned by all the devils of the deep to see you—the moment I came here."

"Cigarettes on the smoking-stand," Bruce said steadily. "And tell away."

"But tell me something first. Was Duncan your real father? If he was, I'll know I'm up a wrong tree. I don't mean to be personal—"

"He wasn't. I thought you knew it. My real father is something like you—something of a mystery."

"I won't be a mystery long. He's not, eh—that's what the old hag said. Excuse me, old man, for saying 'hag.' But she was one, if there is any such. Lord knows who she is, or whether or not she's a relation of yours. But I'll begin at the beginning. You know I was way back on the Oregon frontier—back in the Cascades. I was fishing for steelhead in a river they call the Rogue. While way up on the upper waters I heard of a place called Trail's End—a place where wise men do not go."

"And of course you went?"



After Every Meal

It doesn't take much to keep you in trim. Nature only asks a little help.

Wrigley's, after every meal, benefits teeth, breath, appetite and digestion.

A Flavor for Every Taste

"Of course. The name sounds silly now, but it won't if you ever go there. There are only a few families, Bruce, miles and miles apart, in the whole region. And it's enormous—no one knows how big. Just ridge on ridge. One day my guide stopped at a broken-down old cabin on the hillside for a drink of water. I was four miles away in camp. The guide came back and asked me if I was from this very city.

"I told him yes, and asked him why he wanted to know. He said that this old woman sent word, secretly, to every stranger that came to fish or hunt in the region of Trail's End, wanting to know if they came from here. I was the first one that answered 'yes.' And the guide said that she wanted me to come to her cabin and see her.

"I went—and I won't describe to you how she looked. I'll let you see for yourself, if you care to follow out her instructions. And now the strange part comes in. The old witch raised her arm, pointed her cane at me, and asked me if I knew Newton Duncan.

"I told her there might be several Newton Duncans in a city this size. You should have seen the pain grow on her face. 'After so long, after so long!' she cried, in the queerest, sobbing way. Then she took heart and began again.

"'This Newton Duncan had a son—a foster-son—named Bruce,' she told me. And then I said I knew you.

"You can't imagine the change that came over her. I thought she'd die of heart failure. The whole thing, Bruce—if you must know—gave me the creeps. 'Tell him to come here,' she begged me. 'Don't lose a moment. As soon as you get home, tell him to come here.'

"Of course I asked why she hadn't written to Duncan. The answer was simple enough—that she didn't know how to write. Those in the mountains that could write wouldn't, or couldn't—she was a trifle vague on that point—dispatch a letter. Something is up, Bruce, and I don't know what. But she said—for you to come back and find—Linda."

Bruce suddenly leaned forward. The brown face had grown quite white.

"What else did she say?" Bruce asked. He spoke slowly—with evident difficulty.

Barney answered with the same slowness—each word distinct. "For you to come—and she made me swear to tell you—on the first train. That



The Man's Voice Broke and Changed. "Isn't That Queer, Bruce?"

there was no time to lose." The man's voice broke and changed. "Isn't that queer, Bruce?"

Bruce slowly stiffened; the only sign of emotion was one that even Barney's eyes, trained to the dimness of the wilderness, failed to see. It was just an ever-tightening clasp of his hands over the chair arms until the blue veins stood out. There was nothing else about him to indicate that the dead had spoken to him—that one of the great dreams of his life was coming true. He spoke rather painfully. "Did—did you get the idea that the old woman was Linda?"

"I didn't get that idea," Barney answered. "She spoke of Linda as she might a young girl."

"And how do you get there?"

"Buy a ticket for Deer Creek, in southern Oregon." There was no need for Bruce to write the name. It was branded, ineffaceably, in his consciousness. "Then take up the long road of the Divide, clear to a little store—Martin's, they call it—fifty miles back. Then ask directions from there. Ask, she told me to tell you, for Mrs. Ross."

Bruce leaped up and turned swiftly through the door. Barney called a question to his vanishing figure. Just for an instant Bruce turned—his dark eyes glowing beneath his straight brows.

"I'm 'phoning—asking for reservations on the first train west," he answered.

CHAPTER II

Before the gray dawn came over the land Bruce Duncan had started westward. He had no self-amazement at the lightning decision. He was only strangely and deeply exultant.

The reasons why went too deep within him to be easily seen. In the first place, it was adventure—and Bruce's life had not been very adventurous heretofore. Then there was a sense of immeasurable relief at his sudden and unexpected freedom from the financial problems his father had left. He would have no more consultations with impatient creditors, no more would he strive to gather together the ruins of the business, and attempt to salvage the small remaining fragments of his father's fortune. He had no plans, he didn't know which way to turn. All at once, through the message that Barney had brought him, he had seen a clear trail ahead. It was something to do, something at last that mattered.

Finally there remained the eminent fact that this was an answer to his dream. He was going toward Linda, at last. The girl had been the one living creature in his memory that he had cared for and who cared for him—the one person whose interest in him was real. Linda, the little "spitfire" of his boyhood, had suddenly become the one reality in his world, and as he thought of her, his memory reviewed the few impressions he had retained of his childhood.

First was the Square house—the orphanage—where the Woman had turned him over to the nurse in charge. Sometimes, when tobacco smoke was heavy upon him, Bruce could catch a very dim and fleeting glimpse of the Woman's face. It was only a glimpse, only the faintest blur in half-tone, and then quite gone. Yet he never gave up trying.

The few times that her memory-picture did come to him, it brought a number of things with it. One of them was a great and overwhelming realization of some terrible tragedy and terror the nature of which he could not even guess.

"She's been through fire," the nurse told the doctor when he came in and the door had closed behind the Woman. Bruce did remember these words, because many years elapsed before he completely puzzled them out. The nurse hadn't meant such fires as swept through the far-spread ever-green forests of the Northwest. It was some other, dread fire that seared the spirit and burned the bloom out of the face and all the gentle lights out of the eyes. It did, however, leave certain lights, but they were such that their remembrance brought no pleasure to Bruce. They were just a wild glare, a fixed, strange brightness as of great fear or insanity.

The Woman had kissed him and gone quickly; and he had been too young to remember if she had carried any sort of bundle close to her breast. Yet, the man considered, there must have been such a bundle—otherwise he couldn't possibly account for Linda. And there were no doubts about her, at all.

Of course he had no memories of her that first day, nor for the first years. But all later memories of the Square house always included her. She must have been nearly four years younger than himself; thus when he was taken to the house she was only an infant. But thereafter, the nurses put them together often; and when Linda was able to talk, she called him something that sounded like Bwovaboo. She called him that so often that for a long time he couldn't be sure that wasn't his real name. Now, in manhood, he interpreted.

"Brother Bruce, of course. Linda was of course a sister."

Linda had been homely; even a small boy could notice that. Besides, Linda was nearly six when Bruce had left for good; and he was then at an age in which impressions begin to be lasting. Her hair was quite blond then, and her features rather irregular. But there had been a light in her eyes! By his word, there had been!

She had been angry at him times in plenty—over some childish game—and he remembered how that light had grown and brightened. She had flung at him too. He laughed at the memory of her sudden, explosive ferocity—the way her hands had smacked against his cheeks, and her sharp little nails had scratched him "Little Spitfire," he sometimes called her; but no one else could call her anything but Linda. For Bruce had been an able little fighter, even in those days.

He was fond of drawing pictures. This was nothing in itself; many little boys are fond of drawing pictures. Nor were his unusually good. Their strangeness lay in his subjects. He liked to draw animals in particular—the animals he read about in school and in such books as were brought to him. And sometimes he drew Indians and cowboys. And one day—when he wasn't half watching what he was doing—he drew something quite different.

Perhaps he wouldn't have looked at it twice, if the teacher hadn't stepped up behind him and taken it out of his hands. It was "geography" then, not "drawing," and he should have been "paying attention." And he had every reason to think that the teacher would crumple up his picture and send him to the cloak-room for punishment.

But she did no such thing. When her eyes glanced down, her fingers slowly straightened. Then she looked again—carefully.

"What is this, Bruce?" she asked. "What have you been drawing?"

"I—I don't know," the child answered. He looked and for an instant let his thoughts go wandering here and there. "Those are trees," he said. A word caught at his throat and he blurted it out. "Pines! Pine trees, growing on a mountain."

"Not bad for a six-year-old boy," the teacher commented. "But where, Bruce, have you ever seen or heard of such pines?" But Bruce did not know.

Another puzzling adventure that stuck in Bruce's memory had happened only a few months after his arrival at the Square house, when a man had taken him home on trial with the idea of adoption.

All the incidents and details of the excursion with this prospective parent were extremely dim and vague. He did not know to what city he went, nor had he any recollection whatever of the people he met there. But he did remember, with remarkable clearness, the perplexing talk that the man and the superintendent of the Square house had together on his return.

"He won't do," the stranger had said. "I tried him out and he won't fill in in my family. And I've fetched him back.

"I believe in being frank, and I tell you there's something vicious in that boy's nature. It came out the very first moment he was in the house, when the Missus was introducing him to my eight-year-old son. 'This is little Turner,' she said—and this boy sprang right at him. I'd never let little Turner learn to fight, and this boy was on top of him and was pounding him with his fists before we could pull him off. I didn't understand it at all."

Nor did the superintendent understand; nor—in these later years—Bruce either.

He was quite a big boy, nearly ten, when he finally left the Square house. And there was nothing flickering or dim about the memory of this occasion.

A tall, exceedingly slender man sat beside the window—a man well dressed but with hard lines about his mouth and hard eyes. Yet the superintendent seemed particularly anxious to please him. "You will like this sturdy fellow," he said, as Bruce was ushered in.

The man's eyes traveled slowly from the child's curly head to his rapidly growing feet; but no gleam of interest came into the thin face. "I suppose he'll do—as good as any. It was the wife's idea, anyway, you know. What about parentage? Anything decent at all?"

The superintendent seemed to wait a long time before answering. Little Bruce, already full of secret conjectures as to his own parentage, thought that some key might be given him at last. "There is nothing that we can tell you, Mr. Duncan," he said at last. "A woman brought him here—with an infant girl—when he was about four. I suppose she was his mother—and she didn't wait to talk to me. The nurse said that she wore outlandish clothes and had plainly had a hard time."

"But she didn't wait—?"

"She dropped her children and fled."

A cold little smile flickered at the man's lips. "It looks rather damnable," he said significantly. "But I'll take the little beggar, anyway."



"But I'll Take the Little Beggar, Anyway."

And thus Bruce went to the cold fireside of the Duncans—a house in a great and distant city where, in the years that had passed, many things scarcely worth remembering had transpired. It was a gentleman's house—as far as the meaning of the word usually goes—and Bruce had been afforded a gentleman's education. There was also, for a while, a certain amount of rather doubtful prosperity, a woman who died after a few months of casual interest in him, and many, many hours of almost overwhelming loneliness. Also there were many thoughts such as are not especially good for the spirits of growing boys.

The place where the Duncans lived was a house, but under no liberal interpretation of the word could it be called a home. There was nothing homelike in it to little Bruce.

The other lasting memory was of Linda. She represented the one living creature in all his assemblage of phantoms—the one person with whom he could claim real kinship. He had done a bold thing, after his first few years with the Duncans. He planned it long and carried it out with infinite care as to details. He wrote to Linda, in care of the superintendent of the orphanage.

The answer only deepened the mystery. Linda was missing. Whether she had run away, or whether some one had come by in a closed car and carried her off as she played on the lawns, the superintendent could not tell. They had never been able to trace her. He had been fifteen then, a tall boy with rather unusual muscular development, and the girl was eleven. And in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, ten years after the reply to his letter, Bruce had heard no word from her. He had given up all hope of ever hearing from her again. "My little sister," he said softly to a memory. Then bitterness—a whole black flood of it—would come upon him. "Good Lord, I don't even know that she was my sister." But now he was going to find her and his heart was full of joy and eager anticipation.

CHAPTER III

There had not been time to make inquiry as to the land Bruce was going to. He only knew one thing—that it was the wilderness. The fact that he had no business plans for the future and no financial resources except a few hundred dollars that he carried in his pocket did not matter one way or another. He was willing to spend all the money he had; after it was gone, he would take up some work in life anew.

He had a moment's wonder at the effect his departure would have upon the financial problem that had been his father's sole legacy to him. He laughed a little as he thought of it. But the idea that others also—having no business relations with his father—might be interested in this western journey of his did not even occur to him.

But the paths men take, seemingly, with wholly different aims, crisscross and become intertwined much more than Bruce knew. Even as he lay in his berth, the first sweet drifting of sleep upon him, he was the subject of a discussion in a far-distant mountain home; and sleep would not have fallen so easily and sweetly if he had heard it.

• • • • • • • • •

It might have been a different world. Only a glimpse of it, illumined by the moon, could be seen through the soiled and besmirched window pane; but that was enough to tell the story. There were no tall buildings, lighted by a thousand electric lights, such as Bruce could see through the windows of his bedroom at night. The lights that could be discerned in this strange, dark sky were largely unfamiliar to Bruce, because of the smoke-clouds that had always hung above the city where he lived. There were just stars, but there were so many of them that the mind was unable to comprehend their number.

There was also a moon that cast a little square of light, like a fairy tapestry, on the floor. It was not such a moon as leers down red and strange through the smoke of cities. It was vivid and quite white—the wilderness moon that times the hunting hours of the forest creatures. But the patch that it cast on the floor was obscured in a moment because the man who had been musing in the big chair beside the empty fireplace had risen and lighted a kerosene lamp.

The light prevented any further scrutiny of the moon and stars. And what remained to look at was not nearly so pleasing to the spirit. It was a great, white-walled room that would have been beautiful had it not been for certain unfortunate attempts to beautify it. There was a stone fireplace, and certain massive, dust-covered chairs grouped about it. But the eyes never would have got to these. They would have been held and fascinated by the face and the form of the man who had just lighted the lamp.

No one could look twice at that massive physique and question its might. He seemed almost gigantic in the yellow lamplight. In reality he stood six feet and almost three inches, and his frame was perfectly in proportion. He moved slowly, lazily, and the thought flashed to some great monster of the forest that could uproot a tree with a blow.

The face was huge, big and gaunt of bone; and particularly one would notice the mouth. It would be noticed even before the dark, deep-sunken eyes. It was a bloodhound mouth, the mouth of a man of great and terrible passions, and there was an unmistakable measure of cruelty and savagery about it. But there was strength, too. No eye could doubt that. But it was not an ugly face, for all the brutality of the features. It was even handsome in the hard, mountain way. One would notice straight, black hair—the man's age was about thirty-nine—long over rather dark ears, and a great, gnarled throat. The words when he spoke seemed to come from deep within it.

"Come in, Dave," he said.

In this little remark lay something of the man's power. The visitor had come unannounced. His visit had been unexpected. His host had not yet seen his face. Yet the man knew, before the door was opened, who it was that had come.

The reason went back to a certain quickening of the senses that is the peculiar right and property of most men who are really residents of the wilderness. This man was the son of the wild as much as the wolves that ran in the packs. Soft though it was, he had heard the sound of approaching feet in the pine needles. As surely as he would have recognized the dark face of the man in the doorway, he recognized the sound as Dave's step.

The man came in, and at once an observer would have detected an air of deference in his attitude. Very plainly he had come to see his chief. He was a year or two older than his host, less powerful of physique, and his eyes did not hold quite so straight. There was less savagery but more cunning in his sharp features.

He blurted out his news at once. "Old Elmira has got word down to the settlements at last," he said.

There was no muscular response in the larger man. Dave was plainly disappointed. He wanted his news to cause a stir. It was true, however, that his host slowly raised his eyes. Dave glanced away.

"What do you mean?" the man demanded.

"Mean—I mean just what I said. We should have watched closer. Bill—Young Bill, I mean—saw a city chap just in the act of going in to see her. He had come onto the plateaus with his guide—Wegan was the man's name—and Bill said he stayed a lot longer than he would have if he hadn't taken a message from her."

"How long ago was this?"

"Week ago Tuesday."

"And why have you been so long in telling me?"

When Dave's chief asked questions in this tone, answers always came quickly. They rolled so fast from the mouth that they blurred and ran together. "Why, Simon—you ain't been where I could see you. Anyway, there was nothin' we could have done."

"There wasn't, eh? I don't suppose you ever thought that there's yet two months before we can clinch this thing for good, and young Folger might—I say might—have kicking about somewhere in his belongings the very document we've all of us been worrying about for twenty years." Simon cursed—a single, fiery oath. "But we are yelling before we're hurt. It isn't worth a cussword. Like as not, this Wegan will never take the trouble to hunt him up. And if he does—well, it's nothing to worry about, either. There is one back door that has been opened many times to let his people go through, and it may easily be opened again."

Dave's eyes filled with admiration. Then he turned and gazed out through the window. Against the eastern sky, already wan and pale from the encroaching dawn, the long ridge of a mountain stood in vivid and startling silhouette. The edge of it was curiously jagged with many little upright points.

There was only one person who would have been greatly amazed by that outline of the ridge; and the years and distance had obscured her long ago. This was a teacher at an orphanage in a distant city, who once had taken a crude drawing from the hands of a child. Here was the original at last. It was the same ridge, covered with pines, that little Bruce had drawn.

To be Continued.

THEY SUFFER NO MORE

Two Women Owe Health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Adolphe, Manitoba.—"I was very weak and had great pains during my periods so that I could not sweep the floor. The pains were in the right side and extended to the left and then downwards. It seemed as if the body was heavy and upside down. It is for these troubles I took the Vegetable Compound. I saw about it in a paper and one woman prevailed on me to take it. It has helped me in every way, the pains are less, and I have more appetite. It is a pleasure to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to other women."—LEA DELORME, St. Adolphe, Manitoba.



Found Great Relief

Toronto, Ont.—"I am at the Change of Life with hot flashes, dizziness, weakness and nervousness. I had head noises and was short of breath. I was this way about six months when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers. I have taken eight bottles so far and found great relief."—Mrs. R. J. SALMON, 112 Lawlor Ave., Toronto, Ont.

VALUE OF SMALL TALK.

Nothing Promotes Happiness So Much as Conversation.

"What shall we talk about?" asks Diana Bourbon in the London Evening Standard. "Does that matter, so long as it is real talk? That matters, of course, tremendously! Because, you know, it is only in conversation that most of us ever reveal, or even find, our real selves. . . If there is anything original in us. Action is not the revealing flash on character that it is supposed to be. . . . It is only in conversation that most of us can afford to be neither ladies, gentlemen, nor civilized — but ourselves."

"I proffer the writer my respectful applause," replies John o' London, in his weekly letters to Gog and Magog.

"Good talk is the salt of life. It is also the best of games. Dr. Johnson held that nothing promoted happiness so much as conversation. He said more good things about it than any one before or since. Once he named what he considered to be the requisites of good conversation:

"There must, in the first place, be knowledge, there must be materials; in the second place, there must be a command of words; in the third place, there must be imagination, to place things in such views as they are not commonly seen in; and in the fourth place, there must be presence of mind, and a resolution that is not to be overcome by failures; this last is an essential requisite; for want of it many people do not excel in conversation. Now I want it; I throw up the game upon losing a trick."

Shakespeare First.

A referendum of the 2,000 yearly subscribers to the State Drama (Burg-theatre) in Vienna, placed Shakespeare first in the list of favorites of the serious theatre-going public.

The plays voted for the next season were "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Coriolanus," and "The Taming of the Shrew." Oscar Wilde was returned second, notably with his "Lady Windermere's Fan," while Schiller, Ibsen, Schnitzler, Rostand, Hebbel and Grillparzer follow in the list.

Shakespeare and Wilde between them obtained 1219 of the 2,000 votes cast.

Leslie Lewis, Opt.D.

Optometrist

Specialist in the Correction of Visual Defects

Hours:

9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Evenings by appointment

Open Saturday evenings till 10 p.m.

Appropriate Look.

Robert had lost his little pet dog and felt bad about it. His father told him poor little Fido must be dead or he would return home. His mother sent him on an errand, when he met a woman friend of his mother's who asked him if he was ill, as he had little to say. "Oh, no," he said, "but my little dog is dead and I am wearing a black look."

Clothes of Woven Bamboo.

Bamboo clothes may soon be fashionable.

This new raw material for textiles, which, it is said, may revolutionize the trade, is used in a process perfected by Dr. Nanji, an Indian on the staff of Birmingham University.

"I believe it will greatly cheapen many textiles for which there is now a world-wide demand, including artificial silk made from wood pulp," he told an interviewer. "It will also open up new sources for the supply of paper."

The process, patented all over the world, utilizes bamboos and other fibrous plants in which the tropical parts of the Empire are fabulously rich. These are reduced to a condition in which, Dr. Nanji says, they lend themselves to spinning and weaving as readily as cotton or flax, and at a much lower cost.

Jewish Bedouins.

A Jewish tribe of 30,000 Bedouins has been discovered in Arabia. It observes Yom Kippur and Saturday.

British Railways' Coal Bill.

British railways spent over $70,000,000 on coal last year.

Cook's Regulating Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)



23-1-y

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents

Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

Phones—Office 46, Residence 125

Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

G. F. RUTTAN, K.C.

Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

Solicitor for Bank of Montreal, NAPANEE

Money to Loan.

Phones—Office 93, Residence 132

W. G. WILSON,

Barrister

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 82

OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE

Barristers, Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN

Barrister and Solicitor

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

26m

GYPROC FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

HARDWALL PLASTER and INSULEX

The Mineral Insulator.

—FOR SALE BY—

Robert Light

Lumber and Millwood

Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

HOLDS TO THE ROAD

The Utmost of Traction that a Tire Can Give



"GUTTA PERCHA" BALLOON CORD TIRES

"Built Better to Wear Better"

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited
TORONTO

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington,
TO WIT :

By virtue of a Warrant under the hand of the WARDEN and the seal of the County of Lennox and Addington bearing date the 29th day of July, A.D., 1926, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the Lands mentioned in the following list for the Arrears of Taxes due thereon and the Costs of Sale as therein set forth, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the said Arrears and Costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the aforesaid Arrears of Taxes and Costs at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, A.D., 1926, and the following day if necessary, beginning at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon and in compliance with the "Assessment Act."

W. J. SHANNON,
County Treasurer of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Court House, Napanee, July 29th, 1926.

Owner or Party Assessed	Lot	Con.	Acres	Years	Arrears	Costs	Total
TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH							
Caldwell Estate	8	E.R.	100	1922-25	$19.38	$2.74	$22.12
Ruth Snider	4 & 5	5	200	1922-3-4-5	129.36	5.99	135.35
TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER							
Deseronto Land Co.	2	W.R.	100	1923-4-5	25.56	2.89	28.45
S. S. Chuthom	1, 2, 3	4	200	1923	12.71	3.07	15.78
Hugo Brown	3 & 4	9	200	1923-4-5	87.65	4.70	92.35
John Flake	9 & 10	13	200				
	17	14	100				
	15	15	100	1922-3-4	104.58	5.62	110.20
C. M. Clark	1	15	100	1921 to 5	44.22	3.16	47.38
William Holmes	17 & 18	15	200	1922-3-4-5	77.74	4.45	82.19
TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR							
G. A. MacGillivray	E ½ 6	1	100	1922-3-4-5	20.68	2.77	23.45
Shirley Hanes	12 & 13	2	400	1923-4-5	43.26	3.59	46.85
T. L. Kipp	E ½ 9	5	128½	1923-4-5	21.41	2.79	24.20
Joseph Grey	9	6	70	1922-25	7.46	2.50	9.96
W. J. and Mary Foster	Pt 10	7	8½	1923	3.10	2.50	5.60
Joseph Grey	10	8	188	1922-25	24.90	2.88	27.78
J. H. MacDonald	Pt 27	8	1	1922-25	21.17	2.78	23.95
Marshal Presley	E ½ 26	8					
	E ½ 27	8					
	N w ¼ 26	9	250	1921	54.44	4.12	58.56
George Garry	E ½ 27	9	100	1921-2-3	25.26	2.89	28.15
Noah Kimmerly	E ½ 26	9					
	Pt 25	10	125	1921	39.13	3.48	42.61
William Woodcock	N ½ 10	10					
	S ½ 11	10	100	1922	12.58	2.82	15.40
Electa Thompson	6	11	200	1923-4-5	31.01	3.03	34.04
Deseronto Land Co.	N ½ 2	8	80	1923-4	4.73	2.50	7.23
TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA							
Mary Spencer	12	R.A.	100	1922-23	38.81	3.23	42.04
Cole Cummings	22 & 23	R.A.	200	1922-25	50.15	3.76	53.91
Boonie Hawley	26	R.A.	100	1923	4.00	2.50	6.50
Deseronto Land Co.	37	R.A.	100	1923-4-5	15.26	2.64	17.90
George McGarvey	7	6	100	1922	10.26	2.51	12.77
Excelsior Life	29	8	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
Walter Burch	Pt 6	10	2	1923-5	2.77	2.50	5.27
Fred Str u l	Pt 6	10	2	1923	1.61	2.50	4.11
Sidney Ballard	Pt 5	10	5	1923-25	5.73	2.50	8.23
Excelsior Life	E ½ 32	17	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM							
F. W. Griffith	Point in Weslemoon Lake 16		5	1922-23	173.79	6.60	180.39
William Hartwig	do 16		3¼	1922	50.34	3.51	53.85
TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD							
Charles LaBarge	N ½ 29	1	100				
	S ½ 30	1	100	1922	14.70	2.87	17.57
Chance Clark	E ½ 14	6	100	1923	19.48	2.99	22.47
Ruth P. McKim	Pt of the E. pt of lot 4, Village lot 16, Ballentrae		¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	4.05	2.50	6.55
J. A. Seybold et.al.	N ½ 5	14	100	1923-4-5	67.29	3.94	71.23
Fred Hawley	E ½ 9	14					
	E ½ 10	14	200	1922-4-5	21.74	3.05	24.79
Deseronto Land Co.	24	15	198	1923-4-5	18.14	2.71	20.85
VILLAGE OF ERINSVILLE							
S. E. Side Tullow St.	1	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	1.43	2.50	3.93
E. Side Ottawa St. South	1	4	⅛ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.07	2.50	4.57
E. Side Ottawa St. South	2	4	¼ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.67	2.50	5.17
TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN							
Emma Galloway	Pt 30	1	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	63.72	3.85	67.57
A. D. VanSlyck	Pt 5	3	5 ac	1922-3-4-5	42.82	3.33	46.15
VILLAGE OF BATH							
House of Providence	Pt lots 7 & 1 south of Queen and west of Church St. (Meacham's Atlas)			1923-4-5	31.14	3.03	34.17
VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH							
Hazard Bristol	Lot 6, Con. 2 corner of North & Brock		1/5 ac	1922-3-4-5	5.94	2.50	8.44

N.B.—The above List of Lands are all Patented.

W. C. LOYST, Warden.

W. J. SHANNON, County Treasurer.

THE NICKEL INDUSTRY

OUTPUT IN 1925 WAS FORTY THOUSAND TONS.

Used To-day In the Manufacture of Innumerable Commodities — Canada Has the Greatest Deposits Known, Says U. S. Expert.

From a mining venture in 1886 to an industry in 1926 is the story of nickel production in Canada, as told by Paul D. Mercia, Director of Research of the International Nickel Company of New York, in a recent bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. It is also the story of a boom that went with the war, a slump that came after, and then an expansion into new fields that converted days of distress into stabilised activity through a carefully directed effort.

Translated into figures, the story divides itself into these chapters: World output in 1885, 1,000 tons; in 1916-17, 48,000 tons; in 1921, 7,500 tons; and in 1925, 40,000 tons. The chapter from 1921 to 1925, or 7,500 tons to 40,000 tons, is the most interesting because it tells the story of rehabilitation after a catastrophe.

"Despite the loss of the former tonnage for military purposes," says Mr. Mercia, "the consumption of nickel in the United States has risen in 1925 to twice its latest pre-war figure. The military demand is to-day practically negligible, and has been replaced by normal industrial requirements. Other factors, in addition to the development work by the industry itself, have been helpful in bringing about this changed position.

"Fruitful soil was at hand for this development work. There is no question that the war years exercised a very stimulating and invigorating effect upon engineering practice, design and construction, in consequence of which old prejudices were destroyed and there was a quickened appreciation of the value of the newer and specialized materials — alloy steels and special alloys. Engineers are to-day more inclined to give favorable consideration to constructive changes in the use of materials.

"Furthermore, the automotive industry has made a truly remarkable advance, the annual production in the United States increasing from 485,000 in 1913 to about 4,300,000 cars and trucks in 1925. Since the average consumption of nickel per automobile is about two pounds, the automobile production of 1925 used about 30 per cent. of the United States nickel consumption in the year. The automobile has, in a sense, replaced armor plate and ordnance as an outlet for nickel.

"However, the automobile is not to-day the only factor in the improved position of the nickel market; in fact, as will be seen later, there is really no one outstanding factor in that market to-day, but, instead, many lesser ones.

"Whereas, in 1903, the consumption consisted practically of four items alone, viz., plating, nickel-silver, coinage, and nickel-steel used principally for military purposes, to-day the consumption includes, in addition to Monel metal, eleven major items, given below, at which several are in turn considerably diversified, these being structural nickel-steels, nickel-silver, coinage, and copper-nickel alloys, nickel-plating, heat-resisting alloys, the Edison storage battery, malleable nickel, ferro-nickel alloys, nickel cast iron, nickel cast brasses and bronzes, and hydro-generation of oils.

"In short, what was a mining venture in 1886 has to-day become an industry with a diversified and more stabilized market, in consequence of the elimination of much of the military demand. As an industry, it is conscious of any new responsibilities and burdens not associated with a purely mining enterprise. Of these, the principal one is that of the marketing and distributing of nickel—the maintenance of a stable and diversified market.

"This is, to-day, both from a commercial and from an engineering standpoint, a more extended and complicated undertaking than in 1903, when there were four uses for nickel. Thus my own company produces nickel and nickel-copper alloys—what might be called the raw products of the nickel industry—in about fifteen different compositions and in many more different forms.

"There are in the United States and Canada alone about 300 companies which use substantial amounts of intermediate nickel products of materials. There are to-day more than sixty different compositions and types of these intermediate products—nickel-steels and alloys—in commercial use. These products are sold to and used by perhaps 10,000 manufacturers of machinery and equipment, who may be considered to be the ultimate consumers of nickel and the active customers of the nickel industry.

"The question may well be asked," Mr. Mercia ends, "what will be the effect in the future of the nickel market developments on Canada's position as a producer of nickel? The present rate of production is not far from that during the war years. Will the Canadian ores soon be exhausted? Fortunately, there is no cause for worry in this respect. The Sudbury basin contains, as most of you know, the greatest deposits of nickel ores known. The ores now in sight will take care of the world's requirements, at the present rate of consumption, for at least a century, and additional reserves will undoubtedly be located as these are developed and used."

Dogs Prefer Policemen!

The annual report of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London, England, just issued, reveals the fact that out of 932 policemen accidentally injured while on duty during the year, 115 were bitten by dogs. The strength of the police force is now nearly twenty thousand.

Considerate.

"Have you ever done anything to make the world happier?" asked the solemn looking person with the unbarbered hair.

"Sure," answered the jolly man with the double chin. "I was once invited to sing in public and declined."

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"My grandpa had a perplexity fit the other day," said small Dorothy.

"Perplexity fit!" echoed Edward. "You mean a parallel stroke, don't you?"

BUSES CUT INTO RAIL TRAFFIC.

In Some Parts of United States They Carry More Passengers.

The Ontario Motor Bus Owners Association is in receipt of a number of interesting communications as to extensive bus transportation developments, not the least striking of which is advice from the New York State Public Service Commission which points out that in the Empire State, exclusive of New York city there are 1,177 motor buses with passenger capacity per unit running as high as 67, that are operating on schedule services as public carriers.

It adds:

"If each of these buses runs at capacity four times a day for 300 days per year, the annual total of passengers carried would be approximately 25,000,000 people. This is over twice the population of the state. All of which shows very definitely that the motor bus is rapidly becoming a major factor in national life."

Another communication states that permission has been granted to three more bus companies to operate express lines in New Jersey.

These lines will compete with the Erie Railroad along part of the route and with buses running to New York.

Another communication from the other side of the continent states that motor buses operating in the State of Washington during 1925 carried approximately two and two-thirds as many passengers as did railroads operating there during the same period.

The railways of Washington carried 3,092,679 passengers and obtained passenger revenue amounting to $10,883,654 in 1925. Motor buses in the same period operated 120 different passenger lines, carried 8,513,882 passengers and had a passenger revenue of $3,237,880.

Yet another report states that the street car service in Newark, O., which has been operated there since the middle of the '80's by the Newark Electric Railway Company and its assigns, now the Southern Ohio Public Service Company, will cease, and the passenger transportation will be in the hands of "an unincorporated automobile bus company, known as the City Rapid Transit Company." This action by the Southern Ohio Public Service Company is the climax of several years' controversy with the city administration.

Finally from Springfields, Ill., comes word that motor coaches will replace steam passenger train service on the Springfield sub-division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, running from Beardstown to Shawneetown, a distance of 258 miles.

The Land of Large Families.

In his article on the winter life of the French Canadians in Harper's Howard E. Smith tells of the extraordinary large families of these simple folk.

"Soon the twilight grew to night, and the large lamp on the table cast its orange glow over the room and the long table filled with steaming dishes.

"'You have a large family, madam,' I remarked, as they gathered about the table.

"'Oui, monsieur, we are sixteen. It is a good gift to le bon Dieu, n'est-ce pas?' she said, turning toward the cure.

"'C'est vrai, mon enfant. It is. There is no better gift than that of another child to his kingdom.'

"I could not but remember that the law has also encouraged large families by passing a bill at Quebec giving ten acres of land to any family having from that time forth twelve or more children, and how in two years the law was repealed because the demand on those ten acre lots was in excess of the supply."

Strawberry Nose.

The most distressing of facial deformities, rhinophyma, which is characterized by a much swollen and reddened tip of the nose, making this look like a huge strawberry or a piece of cauliflower that has been dipped in beet juice, may be cured by a simple operation. Sir William Milligan of the Royal infirmary, Manchester, England, describes this in the London Lancet.

The operation consists in cutting off all the hypertrophied tissue, while the nasal passages are kept extended with absorbent wool in order to preserve their contour. Care is taken to avoid injury to the lateral cartilages, and only two insignificant blood vessels require tying. The raw surface is covered with two thin grafts of skin cut from the patient's thigh, over which a sheet of gold leaf is placed and a dry dressing fastened with adhesive plaster. It should be possible to remove the dressing in five days.

Classification of Stars.

In classifying stars astronomers recognize six degrees of magnitude, but the term relates to radiance or brilliancy rather than to size. Although the classification is somewhat arbitrary, yet each degree of magnitude is approximately two and a half times as brilliant as a star of the next magnitude below. Then, too, each magnitude is about three times more numerous than the one which precedes it. Beginning with the brightest, there are visible without a glass about twenty stars of the first magnitude, about sixty-five of the second magnitude, nearly 200 of the third magnitude, over 400 of the fourth magnitude, about 1,100 of the fifth and over 3,000 of the sixth. The total number of stars that can be seen by the unaided eye is about 5,000, but not all at one time. This takes no account of the millions, perhaps hundreds of millions, in regions of space that cannot be reached by the unaided eye.

Hot Winds.

The sirocco blows hot from the highlands of north Africa and falls on the Mediterranean as far as Malta. The salano jumps like a windy fireball from the heat of the Sahara desert and lands flatfooted in Spain. The harmattan blows hot Sahara dust far into the Atlantic and gives nosebleed and makes skin and lips parch and crack, while furniture and ship timbers groan and crack and scream in an agony of droughty despair. The khasmin blows Sahara's ancient dust into Egyptian eyes every fifty days. The pamperos periodically blow down into Buenos Aires out of the unexplored desert highlands of Brazil, and the blowing causes suicides and murders to be more common and wounds to break out afresh, with a heavy death rate. Pamperos pass away in a second, leaving the air fine.—Exchange.

BRITISH SOUTH AMERICA

A TROUBLESOME SPOT DURING LAST CENTURY.

British Guiana Has a Large Negro Population, Who Are Not Friendly Toward Whites—British Honduras Forests.

The British Empire possesses a tract of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles in the northeastern section of South America, writes Lyman B. Jackes in the Montreal Weekly Star. It is known as British Guiana and is an amalgamation of three colonies that were taken over in 1803.

The population contains a large negro element; and although the Empire has been on friendly terms with that member of the human race throughout the vast territories in Africa, the Empire does not appear to agree with him in British Guiana. In fact it is but stating the situation mildly to state that there is perhaps no section of the earth girdling Empire which has given so much trouble in the past century.

Almost every means has been tried to develop the fertile land into harmony with other Imperial sections. A Canadian, Sir Francis Hincks, who was a leading political figure in the days of Union just prior to Confederation, was governor from 1862 until 1869. One of his first duties was to use the iron hand to quell disturbances and violence that had been raging for several months. It was to his credit that law and order were well maintained until 1889 when a very serious riot broke out in Georgetown, the capital of the country.

The first industry to be organized by British capital was that of sugar cultivation. It was all carried out by slave labor. When the Emancipation Act was passed in London in 1833, some very serious aspects were presented in British Guiana during the next few years.

In 1850 it was necessary to import labor to work the sugar estates. They were largely of Portuguese birth and numerous riots and attacks were made upon them by the negroes. In 1905 the seething distrust of the blacks toward the "Europeans" again broke out to such a degree that it was necessary to send two British cruisers to control the situation.

Like other portions of the Empire, the war brought great changes to British Guiana. The colony contributed seven hundred men to the West Indies Regiment, which did splendid service in Egypt. Negotiations were entered into with India for the establishment of an immigration scheme.

Early in the present century the cultivation of rice was tried and looked for a steady market amongst the growing immigration from the East Indies. The industry grew not only to a point where the local situation could be met, but sufficient to allow of an annual export of twenty million pounds of rice and five million pounds of paddy. This important phase of activity has been added to British Guiana during the past twenty years.

In proportion to its area there is probably more unexplored land in British Guiana than in any other portion of the Empire. A glance at a modern map of that country shows the southern third to be an absolute blank. It is well watered, and in a tropical climate that at once signifies very dense forest. Like most hinterlands in the various South American countries, it is inhabited by Indians who have not responded to civilization.

Although not strictly in South America, the Empire also holds an important parcel of land in Central America, known as British Honduras. It is a small area of some seventy-five thousand square miles and is one of the oldest portions of the Empire; being considered British territory since the year 1638.

Aside from the Indians the country has a very small population (about forty-three thousand) of a very complex make up. The present population represents full-blooded Europeans and the resultant mixture of German, Spanish, Portuguese, negro and creole. The white population is placed at sixteen thousand.

Spain vigorously opposed the settlement of the British on this portion of the American continent. Raids and persecutions were indulged in sporadically until the British settlers inflicted a crushing defeat upon the claimant Spaniards in 1798.

These disputes arose over the cutting of the valuable mahogany timber for which British Honduras is famed. This wood is eagerly sought by high class furniture and cabinet manufacturers all over the world.

The wonderful ruins of a long lost civilization that have been examined by archaeologists in Mexico, run also down through British Honduras. The great forests appear to have grown up since this branch of the human family was swept away.

In the forests there have been unearthed masonry, buildings and even ruined cities, the splendor of which at once precludes the red man from a share in their silent mystery.

These people were pyramid builders and constructed works but slightly second to the famous pyramids of Cheops on the Nile. These stand to the present day and numerous theories have been advanced in an effort to prove that the great builders of Central America were Egyptian immigrants.

The civilization manifested itself also in the beautiful decoration of pottery and of ornaments for the proper finishing of the graves of the dead. The writer has been privileged to examine and photograph many of the objects brought out by recent exploring parties. In detail and wonder they equal or even surpass the relics that have come down from Egypt and Babylonia.

New Zealand's Preference.

An alteration has been made in the New Zealand customs tariff whereby British motor vehicles receive an additional preferential tariff rate of 10 per cent. over foreign cars.

His Ambition.

Madge—I hear that Charlie is an awful spendthrift. Marjorie—I should say he was. He's trying to make two wild oats grow where only one grew before.

Anomalous.

"Pa, what is an anomaly?"

"I can't explain the term very well, son, but a deck hand on a submarine would be anomalous."

When you know a thing, maintain that you know it; when you do not acknowledge your ignorance.—Confucius.

WOOL FROM WOOD PULP.

England Will Manufacture New Cloth on a Large Scale.

Extensive and successful experiments have been carried out by prominent textile firms in Yorkshire and the North Midlands with a new synthetic wool fibre, says an Old Country paper, and arrangements are being made to manufacture the new cloth in England on a large scale.

The fibre is called "sniafil," and is the invention of Signor Gualino. It is made from wood pulp or cellulose, by a process similar to that used in the making of artificial silk. Its curious name is derived from the initials of the Societa Nazionale Industria Applicazioni Viscosa of Turin, of which Signor Gualino is the president. This company, which is the largest producer of artificial silk in Italy, hopes to bring into operation a factory at Turin capable of producing 110,000 pounds of "sniafil" a day.

The operations of the company to be formed in England will be confined to the manufacture of artificial wool, and negotiations are now in progress to acquire a factory where there is an adequate water supply and cheap power. At the start about 5,000 pounds a day is the contemplated output.

The fibre is a downy, silk-like substance, and it is claimed for it that it has a textile strength equal to wool. Samples of cloth in which the "artificial wool" is mixed with ordinary wool were submitted for inspection—a cashmere trousering, a plaid material, and a black suiting. To the eye and to the touch they appeared to be of good quality, though only time can decide their wearing ability.

Whether the introduction of "snafil" is likely to influence the textile industry as artificial silk has done it is obviously too early to predict, but the development of the new fibre is being watched with interest by manufacturers in the north.

It is expected that it will be produced in England cheaper than medium grade wool, and that its use will exert a substantial influence on the price of cheaper grades of clothing.

A London wool authority, shown a sample of the product, remarked that artificial wool could never replace real wool. "This specimen," he said, "is as different from wool as chalk from cheese.

"The extent to which the world can and will consume textiles," he continued, "is a matter of price, and all wool substitues so far discovered, including this, are a means of cheapening cloth production, and by so doing increasing consumption.

"There is undoubtedly a great future before artificial wool. Look at the tens of millions of people who desire to clothe themselves better every year at a cost within their means. A substitute can meet a demand at a low price and also help to safeguard England from depending on America for cotton that may be high-priced. But a substitute can never be used in woollen materials."

Races Within Races in the Balkans.

Language and religion are not the only basis of the intense subdivision of feeling in the Balkans. The whole region is parceled out among race fractions, some of which are no larger than a hamlet. Roumanians, Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks have a sharp consciousness of race persistence, and at the same time every state is intent upon breaking up the race units of other peoples which exist within its borders. If Greece were peopled only by Greeks and Bulgaria by Bulgarians and Servia by Servians, the task would be easier. It is a curse to the peninsula that the villagers have pushed this way and that wherever there was vacant land or wherever they could make a vacancy by driving out the previous holders. The result is the creation of race islands in the midst of angry race seas.

Making the Insects Speak.

In the biographies of the world there is no passage more human and more humorous than the account by M. Fabre of his first interview with Pasteur, who had never seen a cocoon and was astonished that there was anything in it. He concludes the account thus: "Encouraged by the magnificent example of the cocoons rattling in Pasteur's astonished ears, I have made it my rule to adopt the method of ignorance in my investigations into insects. I read very little. Instead of turning the pages of books, an expensive proceeding quite beyond my means, instead of consulting other people, I persist obstinately in interviewing my subject until I succeed in making him speak."—London Spectator.

Limited Perpetual Motion.

Ambrose Fletcher solved the great problem of perpetual motion the other day, after laboring upon it for many years. It is in the shape of a ball which swings back and forth regularly and tirelessly, being propelled by a sort of clockwork mechanism. There is only one drawback to this solution of the old problem. He has to wind the machinery every eight days. There is always something wrong, isn't there? As soon as Ambrose gets it so it will run without winding he will have the problem definitely solved.

Exactly Alike.

"You ought to be pleased with these rolls, George, dear," said the young wife. "They are exactly like those your mother used to make when you were a boy."

"Of course they are," replied George gallantly. "In fact, I thought at first they were the same ones."

And the stupid creature could not understand why Mrs. George burst into tears!

The Color of Air.

Pure air is blue in tint because, according to Newton, the molecules of the air have the thickness necessary to reflect blue rays. When the atmosphere is blended with perceptible vapors the diffused light is mixed with a large proportion of white.

A Slight Change.

Slight changes sometimes make a great difference. "Dinner for nothing," would be agreeable, for instance; not so, "Nothing for dinner."

The Main Question.

A man asks, "Is it durable?"
A woman asks, "Is it stylish?"
A child asks, "Is it good to eat?"

Heaven often smites in mercy, even when the blow is severest.—Baillie.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Oaton's.

TIMOTHY SEED !
No. 1 for Purity for Fall Seeding

LAWN SEED
Government Tested

This is a good time to sow this seed to freshen up the lawn for spring.

GEO. E. WINTER,
Seed Store
Dundas St. Phone 78.

FRED S. SCOTT
BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.
(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

F. C. MARTIN & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
Ambulance Service in Connection
Prompt attention to night or day calls.
Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375
An automatic lowering device with green grass grave lining, and earth covering, have been recently added to the equipment. This is one of the most up-to-date equipments that can be purchased.
Successors to Hambly & Ming.
24-6m



CORNS end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. Then quit the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Use for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, simple corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

The Haines Shoe Houses

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $2 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.
23-1-y

Roofing !
Johns-Manville's celebrated asbestos, slate surfaced shingles and roll roofing. Will not burn or rot.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.
40-b

VANLUVEN

Farmers, listen ! We have good steam coal for threshing.

The Mowat Hospital at Kingston, which has been used as a sanitarium for years, has been closed and taken over as an annex to Rockwood Hospital.

Napanee Lodge No. 86, I.O.O.F., has purchased the Harshaw block from Mr. J. W. Hambly. Napanee Lodge has occupied lodge rooms in the block ever since it was built.

Kiln dried wood, hard and soft, for grates and kindling. D. L. and W. Scranton Coal, all sizes. Cannell Coal and Coke.
GLEESON'S
43-b Phone 128

The following have been appointed members of the Lennox and Addington Board of Mothers' Allowance Commission for year commencing 1st October, 1926: Mrs. Wesley Wagar, Centreville; W. G. Wilson, Napanee; W. C. T. Loyst, Bath, R. R. 2; John L. Smith, J.P., Napanee R. R. 2; John A. Brown, Tamworth; Mrs. W. G. Swayne, Bath.

The "Radio" Four, one of the finest male quartettes in Eastern Ontario, made its initial appearance in Napanee last night, when a most delightful program of sacred numbers was rendered at the evening service in Grace Church and was listened to by a large concourse of music-loving people, not only from town, but also from many points in the district.

"Teddy" Breeze, one of the high school athletes who competed at the school meet in Kingston an who won second place in one of his contests, was notified that the winner of first place in that event was disqualified and that first prize had been awarded to the Napanee athlete. "Teddy" went to Toronto with the Napanee High School athletes to compete in the finals there.

The Young People's Association of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, held its first meeting of the season on Thursday, a very fine programme was presented by Mrs. McCann, violinist, and Mrs. Sneath and Miss Georgie Robinson, soloists. The Miss Matheson, of Montreal, conducted some interesting games, after which refreshments were served. Mr. Shoemaker was elected President for the ensuing year.

The Napanee Division of the Woman's Missionary Society will hold their missionary rally in Selby United Church, October 13th. Morning session 9.30; afternoon session 1.30. An excellent programme is being prepared and the addresses from different speakers will help to solve some of our missionary problems. Lunch served at noon hour by Selby ladies. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The regular meeting of the Napanee Women's Institute will be held in the Agricultural Room on Tuesday, October 12th. Miss Ethel Preston, of the Dominion Fruit Branch, will give a lecture and demonstration on Canning of Fruit, fruit salads and fruit conserves. The demonstration will be given on Wednesday, 13th, at 2.30 o'clock. As Miss Preston is a former Napanee girl, all the members should endeavour to be present. 45-a

Marsden Kemp is in town and will visit Deseronto and Bath before going East. After Mr. Kemp finished ten years' training in the factory's of Kingston, Toronto and Rochester, N.Y., he came out for himself and asked only one agent for work, who gave his recommendation to two drunken Germans. Since then Mr. Kemp never asked them agents or teacher for sentimend, but is recognized by the best firms in Canada. He has not canvassed in over 25 years, except his patrons. His experience is on over 20,000 pianos in all manner of repairs and absolutely independent. Orders at Wallace's Drug Store. 45-a

Many features dealing with all kinds of outdoor sport combine to make a very attractive magazine of the October issued of ROD AND GUN the publication of which falls in line with the opening of the fall hunting season in Canada. A novel means of pursuing game is dealt with by Raymond Thompson, in an article "Hunting and Fishing via Scow." The country is the vicinity of the Athabasca River in Alberta. The interior of British Columbia is the scene of "Three Fishers Went Trailing" by Robert Watson. A timely article by an old timer is an article on methods of duck shooting by Frank J. Parsons, which contains a number of good wrinkles. A. Bryan Williams concludes his good series of articles "Breezes from the West" in this issue, while a useful series of articles on first aid in the bush by A.G. Shakespeare commences. Another of Frise's inimitable cartoons is one of the special features of the issue and a special article covering the D.C.R.A. matches at Ottawa, also appears in the October number. Rod and Gun is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ontario.

Definition You Should Know.

From the "Listener's Guide to Music"—A fugue is a piece in which the voices one by one come in and, the people one by one go, out.—Boston Transcript.

How to Water Plants.

Young plants thrive better, according to a French botanist, if fed drops of water almost continuously than if watered copiously at intervals.

Sometimes.

Pat Casey says he doesn't like to judge anybody, but it looks to him as if the railroad engineers lead a fast life. —New York Central Magazine.

POULTRY WANTED.

We want your Poultry, especially your hens ALIVE, and will pay you highest cash prices for same. Bring them in any time you wish and GO HOME WITH THE CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. G. P. Carr was in Toronto a few days last week.

Mrs. Z. A. Grooms is visiting her sons in Toronto.

Miss Marguerite Creighton left last week for Tennesee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes are on a trip to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Fred Knapp has purchased the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker on Centre street.

Mr. Grant Dickinson, Montreal, is visiting his father, Mr. R. J. Dickinson.

Miss Elizabeth Waller returned to New York on Sunday. Miss Mildred Roblin accompanied her.

Mrs. J. F. Deschene is visiting friends in Watertown and Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pepler, London, England, are guests of Misses Helen and Constance Grange.

Miss Mary Fraser has returned to Montreal after spending several weeks with Mrs. W. T. Waller.

Mrs. Geo. Thompson, Westmount, Que., spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs .W. T. Waller.

Mr. Thos. Diamond and sister, Mrs. Robertson, of Rhinelander, Wis., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Carnahan, south river road.

Mrs. C. B. Kenleyside and Miss Helen and Mr. Edward Kenleyside, Regina, are guests of Mr.s. F. S. Richardson.

Mr. Frank iWlson, Belleville, was in Napanee a few days last week.

Mrs. Clark and baby boy, Ganonoque, are guests of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Webster.

Mrs. Albert Raymond, Enterprise, is spending a month with her son, Mr. A. S. Raymond, Toronto.

Miss Eileen McCormack is attending Normal School in Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H .Oldham and Mrs. Charles Yarker, spent Sunday the guests of Mrs. John Lowry.

Master Will Daly left last week to attend Toronto University.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Foster, Toronto, are visiting friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Howard Armstrong, Newburgh Road, left on Wednesday last to attend the funeral of her brother at Peterborough.

Rev. A. H. Coleman, who has spent the summer in Kingston, returned to Napanee on Friday.

Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Truscott, of West Huntingdon, have been spending a couple of weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Mills and cruising with them in the "Dolphin" on the Bay of Quinte.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Casey Denison and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Moore, of Brockville, are spending a couple of weeks motoring the vicinity of Georgian Bay, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Porter, of Waubaushene.

Masters Colborne Harrington and Harry Moore, West Ward School, and Fred Ballard, Jas. Moffat and Harry Robinson, of the Collegiate, were in Toronto over the week-end to compete in the annual field day exercises. Mr. A. L. Murray accompanied the boys to Toronto.

Master Eric VanAlstyne, after spending the past three months with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C.D. VanAlstyne, in Napanee and with Mrs. Bryant, of Winnipeg, at her cottage on Lee Island among the 1000 Islands, has returned to his home in Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Bryant.

DEATHS

Murphy—At Ottawa, on Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 1926, Joseph Timothy Murphy, aged 16 years.

Oke — At Kingston General Hospital, on Sunday, Oct. 3rd, 1926, Dennis C. Oke, aged 6 months, 19 days.

Dine In Darkness.

With so much stress being laid on the virtues of artificial sunlight, special interest attaches to the announcement, made by a prominent London doctor, that we do not sufficiently consider the health value of darkness.

The authority in question states that in his opinion many of the ills that have their origin in digestive troubles are traceable to the too lavish use of light of meals. Brilliant lighting, he asserts, is harmful in dining-rooms, restaurants, and other places where meals are partaken.

Our digestive processes, on the perfect working of which human health and happiness so largely depend, are interfered with by the extra stimulant provided by garish lighting. The demands made on the senses by such factors as bright lights and arresting sounds mean that blood is drawn from the stomach to the brain and muscles, and the assimilation of food naturally suffers.

According to this authority, the best light for meal times is that given by shaded candles. But we should all be better in health and in temper, the physician states, if we ate our meals in semi-darkness.

Japanese Coins.

Out of date coins in circulation in Japan number 24 different kinds, and this multiplicity of coinage is giving rise to trouble. The Department of Finance has now started to call these coins in and a bonus is to be paid to anyone depositing with the Bank of Japan old 50, 20 and 10 sen coins. It is hoped to withdraw this coinage to the extent of 57,900,000 during the next four years, whereafter they will officially go out of circulation.

Scarcity of Feminine Doubles.

It seems to have escaped comment that, although we have numerous instances of male doubles, it very rarely happens that two women are found alike.

VANLUVEN

For good dry Hardwood cut for your stove. Also hard and soft wood slabs. Prices right.

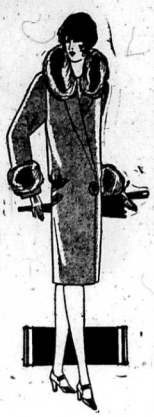
"WELCOME"

We extend to the teachers attending their convention in Napanee this week a hearty welcome to Our Store. We cordially invite you, when at leisure, to make a "Tour of inspection." Here you will find displayed the newest and smartest of new Autumn Merchandise and Wearables. Here you will find the new season's fashions exhibited in authentic silhouettes and beautiful colorings. Here you will find unusual European novelties displayed side by side with the finest of Canadian craftsmanship.

We know we can make your leisure moments wonderfully interesting.
Make the "Tour" please.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED.

THE SMARTEST AND NEWEST OF AUTUMN COATS ARE TO BE SEEN AT ROBINSON'S



The exquisite richness of fur and fabric clothe these coats with elegance. Every coat in the assortment pursues a straight line to smartness, using clever seamings and dolman-like sleeves to express subtle differences in silhouettes.

The Bordeaux and Chanel red tones of Autumn, Clay, Twilight, Winter Oak, Jungle Green, Mohogany and Black are conspicuously successful shades. The richness of these shades is heightened by luxurious fur collars and cuffs of natural and cocoa dyed wolf, Kolinsky Squirrel, Australian Opossum, American Opossum and Mandel.

Women who appreciate style and who recognize value, will at least see our Autumn assemblage before choosing.

Featured are Coats for Women and Misses' of all sizes.

Featured are Coats at all prices.

Price groups in fur collared Coats range from $14.95 to $55.00.

Individual exclusive creations range from $50.00 to $117.50.

We invite your inspection.

AUTUMN FROCKS HAVE SLIM LINES AND DEFT DETAILS

The slim silhouette is the starting point of chic in newest Autumn frocks. This slim line may be caught up in a blouse, or gathered into graceful pleatings. It may even be cut into youthful bolero or smoothed round the hips in a deep gypsy girdle. The surplice swinging off to a clever side trimming is a favored idea expressed in several of the women's dresses.

Vestee's are delightful and very new. They usually come in contrasting colors and are usually made of georgette. They are really a French touch and really "make" the dresses when employed.

—::—

Materials are rich in Satin Crepe, Flat Crepe, Crepe Romain, Georgette and Faille.

Steel buttons are new comers to the mode, pleated panels flat tiers, scalloped edges, narrow bells and dashing ornaments are interesting ornamental details.

—::—

Black renews its smartness. Navy Blue is a close rival, while Autumn tans and allied rosewood shades have each a place on Autumn's color chart.

Individual creations from our foremost Canadian manufacturers, priced as low as $11.95 each, await your coming. All sizes in stock.

TWEED COATS, MANDEL AND OPOSSUM TRIMMED PRICED FROM $16.95 TO $39.50

Fur trimmed Tweeds is the newest and one of the smartest combinations seen this season for successful utility coats. Many of the tweeds featured are harvest toned imported novelties, while others are Canadian Cloths woven from finest of all wool yarns. Patterns come in bold shadow plaids, swagger checks and neat diagonal designs.

All Coats are extremely well lined and warmly interlined.

These garments are non-surpassable when chosen for either school, business or autumn sports-wear.

A most unique collection awaits your immediate selection in our Coat Section.

CLEVER VELVET HATS FOR SMARTEST FORMAL WEAR

ALL COLORS IN LARGE AND MEDIUM SHAPES



New week-end deliveries of elegant hand-trimmed velvet hats make our assortments unusually comprehensive and unusually varied. Black, always rich and now more fashionable than ever, is decidedly conspicuous.

Invariably these Black Hats, whether large or small of brim, are effectively brightened by brilliant rhinestone ornaments or by artistic touches of vivid coloring.

Likewise obtainable are scores of equally as clever creations in various other new Autumn tones.

You'll like these hats and you'll appreciate our values. See them early please.

STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR—GOLD, RED, BLUE LABEL

All wool, and cheaper than last year's prices. No other make will give as much satisfaction. Guaranteed never to shrink.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN KRINKLE WHITE COTTON BED-SPREADS

These Krinkle Bed-spreads are very practical and very attractive in appearance. You'll find them easily laundered as they require no ironing. They come in double-bed size, measuring 72 x 90 inches. This is a regular $3.25 value that we are selling at $2.50 each.

A second value in Krinkle Bed-spreads comes in a little heavier weight. These are extremely sightly in appearance and are full double-bed size, 72 x 90 inches. A regular $3.75 value for $3.25 each.

On display in our Staple Section.

A PURE SATIN DUCHESS, 36 IN. WIDE, FOR $1.48 PER YD.

"Our Leader" in Black Duchess Satin is worthy of the name. Special buying makes it possible for us to give you a real winner in a rich looking and serviceable satin at this low figure. Full 36 inches wide, of pure silk thread, it is an ideal fabric for the ever popular silk frock. Just 100 yards in the lot. We save you about 75c. per yard.

OUR NATURAL PONGEE AT 69 CENTS PER YARD IS BIG VALUE

33 inches wide, in rich natural color pure silk, it washes and wears perfectly. It is free from dressing and imperfections. A splendid fabric for curtains. This item is now on sale and only a limited quantity left.

MERCURY FASHIONED HOSE FOR FALL



A new range of Mercury Hose for Fall wear have just been placed in stock.

These fashioned hose come with all the special features, widened tops, reinforced heels, toes and soles, no seams anywhere, no wrinkles at the ankles.

Mercury hosiery will not irritate the feet, combines softness, durability and style with perfect fit. Ask to see the new Mercury lines in Ladies' Hosiery.

Fancy check, silk and wool hose in shades of Zinc and Nude, Pongee and Sand, Navy and Sand, Black and White, price $1.50 pair.

Sports ribb silk and wool hose, shades are light Grey and White, Pongee and White, Fawn and White, Green and Fawn. Price $1.50 pair.

All wool sports hose in narrow stripe. Colors are Airedale, Grey and Black. Price $1.50 pair.

Silk and wool plain knitted, in a mixture of art silk and wool. Platinum, Clerical Grey, Sunburn, Suede, Pongee, Light Fawn. Price $1.00 pair.

WOMEN'S SWISS RIBBED PURE WOOL VESTS

Swiss ribbed soft wool Vests, low neck, sleeveless and short sleeves, opera style, with beaded top. Price 95c., $1.25, $1.50 each.

HARVEY COMBINATIONS PRICED AT $2.25 AND $2.50 EACH

Women's "Harvey" Combinations in Fall weight cotton. Tubular low neck style, short or no sleeves and knee length. Sizes 38, 40, 42.

WOMEN'S KNITTED BLOOMERS

Fall and Winter weight, finely ribbed cotton Bloomers, "Peerless" make, elastic at waist and knee. Sizes 38 to 44. Priced at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 pair.

STANFIELD'S ALL WOOL WORK SOX AT 50 CENTS PAIR

Stanfield's are making Men's Work Sox. That's good news, because they never make a poor article. We can confidently say this is the best 50c. Sox made in Canada. Every pair is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

BOYS' YOUNG MEN'S AND MEN'S LUMBER JACKS, PULL-OVER SWEATERS AND SWEATER COATS

As fine a range will be found here as you would expect to find in a large City. The values are unsurpassed. So many different styles and prices, we have not space to describe them. We will be glad to show them to you.

YOUNG MEN'S D. B. SUITS AT $25.00

Have you seen them ? They come in sizes 34 to 40 and are made from a superior quality of Botany Serge. Plain Blues, Blue Fancies, Brown Fancies. All are guaranteed as to workmanship, trimmings, style and fit.

You will find these suits unsurpassed for attractiveness and durability.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 12 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.